

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Plugged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

VOL. XVII.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1904.

NO. 50

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

WHAT THEY ARE DOING—WHERE THEY GO.

Interesting Items Gathered Here and There in Our Journeys About Town.

ELGIN, ILL., Aug. 1.—Butter firm at 17c; no offerings and no sales. Last week 17c; last year 18 1/4c. Output of the week, 810,300 lbs.

Services as usual at the M. E. church on Sunday.

Mrs. John Hancock and children spent a few days last week in Chicago.

For Rent—the J. E. Didanna house, for particulars call on C. M. Confer.

Miss Libbie Webb of Chicago spent Sunday with her parents at this place.

John Turner and friend of Chicago, are visiting Mr. Turner's parents here.

Mrs. Wm. Bartlett and Mrs. W. F. Ziegler were Chicago passengers Monday.

G. G. Sanbourn of Bristol was calling on Antioch friends the latter part of last week.

Miss Lillie Watson and Miss Alice Cunningham spent a few days last week at Michigan city.

Rev. and Mrs. E. J. Aikin of Aurora are spending the week with their many Antioch friends.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 81c

Mrs. Henry Olcott entertained her sister Mrs. E. B. Whitney of Remington, Ind., the latter part of last week.

All accounts of the late firm of Webb Bros. left unsettled on Aug. 15, will be placed in the hands of a collector.

On Sunday night twenty-three sheep on the Lewis Savage farm, were killed by dogs and several more were severely bitten.

On Sunday Marshal Hooper shot a dog belonging to T. A. Somerville, which was snapping and otherwise showing signs of being mad.

G. DeWitt Stanton started on Tuesday for a trip through the south and intends visiting the St. Louis Exposition before his return.

Have you a small farm of about twenty or forty acres, for sale? We have several customers who wish to buy. James & Johnson.

The ladies of the Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. H. J. Nelson Thursday afternoon August 11, 1904. Visitors invited. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, Sec'y.

Mrs. Greig of Los Angeles, Cal., formerly of Bennetts Corners is visiting her cousin Mr. K. K. Cass and family and calling on her many friends in that vicinity.

The Irish Village Campers will give a dance at the Antioch opera house on Friday evening, August 5. Good music will be furnished and a good time assured to all who attend.

J. S. Morrow, Secretary of the Lake County Republican Central committee, was in Antioch Thursday of last week calling on friends and starting the machinery running for the coming campaign.

Mr. Frank Haycock who has been spending his vacation with his parents at this place started Monday last for an extended trip through the west and will visit the St. Louis exposition before returning.

Midsummer sale of millinery goods at greatly reduced prices during the month of July and August, to make room for fall stock. Hats trimmed and untrimmed. Shop now open in the late Henry Hageman building on Main street. Mrs. N. K. Seymour. 49w2

A Junior League picnic will be held on August 5. A large bus which will carry about forty children has been provided for the occasion. It is requested that all meet at the church at ten o'clock. Bring your lunch, each one furnishing whatever he wishes. The day will be spent at Bluff Lake and a good time is expected.

Farmers are complaining that hens are acting kind of queer and not doing their duty. Perhaps they are considering the advisability of going on a sympathetic strike out of regard for the federated butchers of the Union Stock Yards. If the hens go back on us at this stage of the game we will certainly be in the toils of a gigantic combine.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Antioch Condensed Milk Company on Wednesday evening, August 10, at eight o'clock, at the town hall, for the purpose of electing directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Permission has been received from the Secretary of State to organize the company and everything is progressing in a most satisfactory manner.

At a regular meeting of the Village Board held at the town hall Tuesday evening a petition signed by a majority of the property holders was presented asking the board to grant a franchise to Geo. E. Webb to erect a system of waterworks and electric lights in the village of Antioch. The board after much discussion decided individually that they were in favor of the same, but did not take any official action. Assurances were given Mr. Webb that should he present a franchise that would be agreeable to the board stating the amount each hydrant and light would cost that it would be considered favorably.

Death of Dr. D. B. Taylor.

At an early hour Monday morning occurred the death of Dr. D. B. Taylor, of Millburn, Ill., an old settler and one who was well known throughout the county. He was a physician of the old school and one who had a thorough knowledge of his chosen profession and in many homes he has been the family physician for years and in these homes his kindly words will be severely missed. Several times he decided to give up his practice but each time was prevailed on by his old patrons to resume his work and until the time of his death his practice was as large as his advanced years would permit him to attend. His death was very sudden and unexpected the cause being attributed to heart disease.

He was born in the year of 1826, and was past seventy-eight years of age at the time of his death. For many years his home has been in Lake county and his unceasing acts of kindness in times of sorrow has endeared him to many and won for him many steadfast friends. He leaves to mourn his loss a widow and three children, Mrs. Ione Jamieson of St. Louis, Ralph Taylor, M. D., of Lily Lake, and Edward Taylor a lawyer in Chicago. The funeral took place at Millburn at one o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Fox Lake Region Horse Show

The annual horse show, country fair and bazaar of the Fox Lake Region Horse Show association will be held on the grounds of and those adjoining the Fox Lake Yacht Club on Saturday, August 13.

The proceeds are to be divided between the Fox Lake Congregational church and the Fox Lake Yacht Club. The program is as follows:

9:00 a. m.—Exhibit of poultry and pet stock.

12:00 m.—Dinner, served picnic style, by the ladies of the club and church.

2:00 p. m.—Exhibit of horses, carriages.

4:00 p. m.—Horse race for owners, members of association, course 1/4 mile straightaway.

6:00 p. m.—Supper.

9:00 p. m.—Dancing.

Booths will be erected both in and outside the club house. The ladies will have charge of them. Much friendly rivalry exists as to who will have the prettiest booth. The show promises to be a greater success than the one of last year.

Cheap Rate Excursions.

On August 9 and 23 and September 13 and 23, the Frisco System has a special round trip Homeseekers Excursion to all points in Indian Territory, Oklahoma, all points in Arkansas which are regular homeseekers destinations and points in parts of Kansas, Texas and Louisiana.

If you are considering a change in your home this is an exceptional chance for you to visit these points and personally inspect these great opportunities for cheap homes.

You can get information in detail by calling on or addressing Geo. E. Webb, Local Immigration Agent, Frisco system, or A. Hilton, G. P. A. St. Louis.

Opening Devils Lake Reservation.

Wisconsin Central Ry. will sell tickets to Devils Lake, N. D., and return at greatly reduced rates August 6 to 11th. Tickets and further information from agent.

Yours truly,
Jas. O. Pond,
Gen. Pass. Agt.

Weather Report for July, 1904.

Hottest days 96 degrees on 16 and 17th. Coldest day 42 degrees on 2nd. Average temperature 70 1/2 degrees. Total rain fall 4.41 inches. Rain fall July 30 and 31, 2.10 inches. JULY 1903.

Hottest day 95 degrees. Coldest day 40 degrees. Total rain fall 6.60 inches.

She—Paddy you're a peach.
Paddy—How can I be when my father and mother were a pair?

Sign of Fine Weather.

In early summer, when the weather is showery, you may perhaps notice through breaks in the rain clouds an appearance of dense white cloudlets in small, irregular tufts brightly irradiated by sunshine. The children call it maculæ sky. Its real name is Cirro-maculus, and it is a sure sign of heat, and probably fine weather.

THEY QUIT BUSINESS

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF RED CROSS

Transfer Insurance to the Brotherhood of American Yeoman of Des Moines, Iowa.

The Waukegan Gazette says: The Knights and Ladies of the Red Cross is known by that name no longer, it is now "The Brotherhood of American Yeoman," of Des Moines, Iowa.

The K. and L. of R. C. was organized about eighteen months ago by Lake county men and enjoyed a flourishing membership from the start. As the society began to grow, however, it met with strenuous opposition and competition from other societies of the same kind and conditions became such that in order to make the society a great success a large amount of money was necessary for properly advertising the order.

The men who put up the money and organized the society did not feel like advancing the amount necessary and after carefully considering the matter decided to transfer all insurance to the Brotherhood of American Yeoman. This order is seven years old and is in a magnificent condition. It has 44,000 members and a reserve fund of \$815,000.

Dr. Howe, of the new order has been in Waukegan for the past few days examining the Red Cross members preparatory to their admission into the Brotherhood of American Yeoman, and as this transfer costs the members absolutely nothing, a great majority are transferring.

During his short existence the K. and L. of R. C. has not only paid every debt but has distributed \$2,850 to beneficiaries and quits the field without one cent of indebtedness.

He Saw Her Father, but—

"I saw your father this morning," he said, as she led the way to the parlor.

"Did you?" she exclaimed. He had been calling regularly for six months and once he had held her hand after they had said good night. He was very shy, and she loved him. Her heart was a flutter with expectancy.

"Yes," he resumed, "I thought perhaps he might have mentioned it to you."

"No," she answered as she took a seat by his side, "papa has not yet returned from the city. He evidently has been detained."

"Well," he went on, "he probably will speak to you about it, so I thought I ought to tell you."

"Yes," she answered, looking wistfully into his eyes, "I suppose he will."

There was a long silence, broken only by two or three soulful sighs from the tender maiden.

"I met him on the train," said the young man, "just after we had pulled out from the station, and when the conductor came along I discovered I had left my ticket and my money in my other clothes. So your father let me have a dollar. Will you please hand it to him when he comes home?"

Secrets of Old Roman Bath.

Women used to lose their hairpins a thousand years ago much in the same way as they do today. That, at least, is the impression one gets from the antiquities found during last year at the Silchester excavations.

The most interesting discovery was the building which formed apparently the principal baths of the Roman town. The exploration of the baths yielded a number of architectural fragments, including a small altar, portions of capitals and bases, part of a large basin of purple marble, and some singular pieces of metal.

In a filled-up hypocaust were found at least 100 bone pins, which had evidently been used to adjust the back hair of Roman women who used the baths. Probably they had been dropped in the way woman throughout the ages has shed pins, and were collected by the keeper of the baths. Some of them are quite three inches long and would make passable hairpins for the present fashion.

A pair of gold earrings with uncut green gems are so bright that they look as if they might have just come out of a jeweller's shop in Bond street. —London Chronicle.

Have Bareheaded Craze.

There is a craze for going bareheaded in parts of England. This advertisement over an English hat store is a sign of the times: "No hat crusade. A few good hats for sale, cheap; hardly been worn; owners no further use for them; best quality; latest styles."

Tourist Rates.

The Frisco system will issue, during the summer months, Tourist round trip tickets to various resorts and locations—the Mountains, lakes and Seashore, at greatly reduced rates, with ample return limit. Call on nearest agent, or address Passenger Traffic Department, St. Louis.

Woman Wins \$2,500.

Probably no one was more surprised than was Mrs. Herbert Tellow, Washington, Ohio, when the postmaster delivered to her an envelope containing a certified check for \$2,500, signed by the Woolson Spice company of Toledo, Ohio.

This good fortune is the result of an estimate made by Mrs. Tellow in accordance with the Lion Coffee premium offer to those coming the nearest to estimating the 4th of July attendance at the St. Louis fair.

The total paid attendance at the St. Louis Exposition on July 4th was 189,659.

As Mrs. Tellow's estimate was exactly correct, she was given first reward. Mrs. Tellow sent in only six estimates.

M. K. Hassinger, Lamona, Pa., received the second prize of \$1,000. E. B. Roseboom, Frankfort, O., and James Ashcroft, Raleigh, N. C., each received \$500 prizes. In all, 2139 prizes, amounting to \$20,000.

Throughout the last six months Woolson Spice company has been publishing in the leading newspapers of America an offer of \$30,000 in cash prizes. The \$20,000 just awarded is in their World's Fair contest. Another \$20,000 will be given in the same way to those who make the best estimates of the total Presidential vote to be cast next November. This contest is awakening great interest throughout the country, and Lion Head trade marks are being eagerly sought after, some persons offering as much as five cents apiece for them.

Do Not Bark at Your Rival.

Did you ever happen to be riding on a train through the country when a farm dog would rush out and run along after the cars, barking at the fullest capacity of his lungs? The dog attracts a little attention from the passengers at first, but the train soon pulls away from him and he and his wail are soon lost in a distance. The train hasn't been injured a particle, but the dog is tired and out of wind. Well says the Topeka Capital, that dog is like a whole lot of men in this world. They lose no opportunity to bark at the trains of successful men. The dog imagines that the train is running away because it does not fight back, but the train is always back next day. And it will continue to come around long after the dog is out of wind and has gone to the happy hunting grounds. So when you get into a field don't bid for business with a bark at your competitor. In this present rush of business affairs people have no time to pay any attention to a barker. Attend strictly to your own affairs and saw wood, and after awhile you will get big enough so you won't have to bark.

The Annihilation of Distance.

How much nearer to each other the nations of the world seem to be today and really are today than was the case a few decades ago! When weeks and months were required for communication between United States and Europe the countries of the old world appeared to be a long way off. Now the circumference of old earth is belted with telegraph and cable lines in every possible direction. What happens today in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America and the great islands of the sea is made known to us to-morrow by great newspapers like The Chicago Record-Herald, whose foreign correspondents are located in every important city in the world outside of the United States. In addition to its own staff of correspondents The Record-Herald enjoys the foreign news service of the New York Herald, famous for many years for the reliability of its foreign news; the New York World, and also of that great co-operative news-gathering association, the Associated Press. No other daily newspaper in America possesses facilities so varied and extensive for covering the news of all nations.

Found the Treasure.

The law against selling beer to minors was clearly violated in this case. So were several other laws, moral as well as legal, before the sale of a pint was consummated. The little chap entered the side door of the saloon and, handing the bartender a pail, lisped out, "Me father wants a pint o' beer."

The big bartender took the can and, while still talking with a customer, held it under the tap and handed the receptacle to the boy, who started for the door.

"Here, where's the money?" yelled the drawer of beer.

"It was in the can," stammered the boy.

What the bartender said cannot, of course, be repeated. Down in the mixture of froth, hops and malt he plunged a big and not too clean hand and pawed around the bottom of the kettle. The money consisted of a nickel and five pennies, and the bartender was obliged to dive three times before he got all the coins. Meanwhile he almost exhausted his vocabulary of swear words. When he finally secured all the sunken treasure he almost threw the can at the boy, who grabbed it and ran like a scared deer. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

ROBBERS HOLD UP TRAIN

PASSENGERS RELIEVED OF MONEY AND JEWELS

On Illinois Central Near Harvey the Scene of a Daring and Successful Railway Robbery

Four holdup men, three of them wearing masks and heavily armed, robbed the passengers on the Diamond special of the Illinois Central road, which left Chicago at 9:27 Monday night.

They held up all the passengers in two Pullman sleepers and secured booty estimated at \$3,000, mostly in money. One young man who resisted was hit over the head with a fire ax, with which the car was supplied, and another who showed a disposition to object was tapped on the head with a revolver. One man who had already retired to his berth was stirred to animation by a shot fired under him.

Before making a complete clean-up of the train the robbers became alarmed, and as the train neared Mattison they pulled the emergency brake rope and stopped the train. Then they jumped from the train and escaped in the darkness.

The four men got on the train at Harvey, Ill., and immediately took up stations that evidently had been agreed upon beforehand. One stood in the vestibule between the last and next to the last car. Another went to the rear platform of the last car, which was a Pullman well filled with passengers.

The first thing they did was to pick a quarrel with the flagman and beguile him to the rear end of the train. Once there one of the men put a pistol to his head and held him there under threat of death if he made a move of any kind.

The leader of the quartet was unmasked, and was the only one of the four who did not seem nervous and scared over his work. Under his leadership the conductor was captured and taken to the rear platform with the flagman.

By this time the passengers were beginning to notice that something unusual was going on, but a majority of them were under the impression that it was a joke of some sort. It was not long, however, before they realized that the situation was serious. The men passengers were ordered to hold up their hands and march ahead into the smoking car, where they could be searched with less danger of resistance.

There were several women in the rear coach, and these were forced to contribute with the rest of the passengers. Declarations that they had nothing to give up were met with orders to "dig" and to "dig" quickly. They generally produced something. The bandits took everything they believed might be of value, including railroad tickets, jewelry, paper of all sorts, but they were especially keen for money.

Many clues have been followed but up to the present time the robbers have not been captured. The railroad officials have offered \$4,000 for their capture.

London's Champion Shoebreak.

Among the little known but keenly contested honors is that of being the champion shoebreak of London. Since the title was created two years ago it has been held by W. Couss, but recently at the annual competition at the headquarters of the Central (Reds) Shoebreak society in Great Marlborough hall, the honor was won by C. Smith, who for a year will have the right to wear a gold medal and bar. At a given signal the six competitors, attended the boots of six members of the committee, and the rapidly with which the transformation from dirty to clean was effected was marvellous. Lord Kinnaird, who was present, distributed the prizes won.

The Yankee as Europe Knows Him.

"I was greatly amused," said a downtown merchant who has lately made a visit abroad, "to notice how the term Yankee widens in application as one gets further and further away from the habitat of the real thing."

"I met a very intelligent hotel keeper at Berne, in Switzerland, and in the course of conversation he remarked that he had an extremely agreeable countryman of mine staying at his house the previous season."

"As you are both Yankees, you may by chance know him," he said.

"Where does he live?" I asked.

"In Buenos Ayres," replied the hotel keeper. —New York Press.

Killing Rare Birds.

Commenting on the craze for killing rare birds wherever they may be found, a writer in London Truth says: "I should have thought that the fact that a bird is rare would be a reason for not killing it. I suppose the idea is that, however rare a bird is, something may still be done to make him rarer."

Church to Have Widest Nave.

Michael's Church, at Coventry, is to have the widest nave of any English church. It is 125 feet wide. That of York Minster is 104 1/2 feet in width.

OFFERS BIBLE FOR TOBACCO.

Aged Southerner's Exteremity Melts Heart of West Side Grocer.

A Chicago grocery man tells of a seedy-looking individual, with the appearance of better days in his memory, who came into the grocery, and in the accent of the old South, asked for credit for a package of smoking tobacco. This was refused. The old man, who wore an ancient silk hat and a long frock coat, turned away with a sigh, but returned shortly with a package of tobacco and a copy of the Bible.

"My name is Rust, suh."

"You look it," the grocer interjected.

"I am a brother, suh, of Gen. Rust of Mississippi, suh, and not in the habit of making propositions of this kind, suh. But if you will take this book, suh, in pledge, and trust me for the smoking material, suh, I pledge you the bonah of a Rust, suh, that I will redeem it in a very few days."

And yet the grocer refused to part with the "noxious weed."

Again the old man turned away and with a sigh remarked:

"Well, suh, if you won't take my word nor the word of God cyther, I presume that it is best to close these negotiations. Good day, suh; good day."

"That was too much for even as hard-hearted a man as I am," said the grocer. "I called the old gentleman back and made him happy with a package of tobacco, and I didn't keep his Bible, either."

NEW USE FOR ALUMINUM.

It Replaces Wood in the Making of Bobbins for Factories.

According to La Metallurgie, at a recent meeting of the "Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale," an interesting paper was read on the substitution of aluminum for wood in the machinery of spinning mills, reports Consul Guenther. In the textile industries—spinning, dyeing, and silk weaving, among others—a wooden bobbins is generally used. This is cheap and easily worked, but it has many drawbacks. Being very hygroscopic, it suffers from variations of temperature; this accounts for the fact that in spinning factories where the atmosphere is full of humidity the bobbins revolve irregularly, causing jerks which slacken the speed and occasion the threads to break. The result is waste of stuff and loss of time in joining the threads again. It has been proposed to substitute aluminum for wood. Bobbins made of this metal revolve in any temperature and any degree of humidity; their relative lightness (five aluminum bobbins weigh no more than two wooden ones) allows the machines carrying them to move more quickly, or an equal speed may be obtained at less expense of motive power; finally, the smaller volume of the bobbins diminishes the cost of transport. It was stated that several firms had adopted the use of aluminum bobbins and had found that they possessed many advantages.

Floral Ethica.

"Not so many years ago," says Representative Cushman, "a certain colleague of mine in the House had occasion to send flowers in memory of a friend just deceased. My colleague rather fancied a large horseshoe form. 'I'll have you send that one,' said he to the florist, indicating the horseshoe form with his case."

"The florist smiled furtively. 'Are you sure,' asked he, 'that you want that one?'

"'Sure!' exclaimed my colleague. 'I presume you know the language of flowers,' suggested the florist."

"Of course I do," answered the representative, growing impatient; "of course I do. Send that one!"

"But," timidly replied the florist, a horseshoe means good luck you know!"

"Whereupon a great light burst upon my colleague. He grew red and as he ran from the shop shouted: 'Make up an anchor or a harp or something!'

Present Day Amber is Real.

According to the best modern authorities the so-called amber found in Syria, India and Madagascar is not amber at all, but a resin, nearly allied to copal, which is the product of leaf-bearing trees growing at the present day. True amber is the resin of aculeate trees long since extinct, and there is a good deal of conflict among scientists as to which geological period it belongs to.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT.

Oats	.....	40 2/30
Corn—70 lbs. bag	.....	77 00 @ \$12 00
Wheat	.....	77 00 @ \$12 00
WHEAT, FLOUR	.....
Brand	.....	22 00
Middlings	.....	20 00/22 00
Graham	.....	21 00
On Meal, per 100 lbs.	.....	1 25
Chicken Feed Wheat	.....	1 50
MOCK	.....
Hogs—Live weight	.....	\$ 5 00
Hogs—Dressed	.....	\$ 5 75
POULTRY	.....
Turkeys	.....	10c
Ducks	.....	9c
Geese	.....	8c
Chicken—Live weight	.....	6c

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

The last skid of concrete was placed in the mold, marking the completion of the Galveston sea wall. The wall represents an expenditure of \$1,103,318. It is 17,500 feet long, sixteen feet high, sixteen feet at base, and five feet wide on top.

President Roosevelt is implored in a letter received from George F. Herzog, of Berlin to stop the eastern war. Herzog, in giving his reasons for making this request, says that war always causes bad weather, and the latter makes bad crops.

Charles S. Qualtrough, for twenty-four years a postal clerk running between Rochester and Pittsburg, was arrested on the charge of robbing the mails. After an examination before United States Commissioner Smith he was held in \$2,000 bail.

Robert E. Pattison, who was twice Democratic Governor of Pennsylvania and twice Comptroller of Philadelphia, died at his home in Overbrook, a suburb of Philadelphia. Pneumonia, complicated with a weakness of the heart, was the cause of death.

Secretary of the Interior James Wilson announces that this year's crop outlook is highly satisfactory. Corn looks better at this time than for several years, he says, and the wheat outlook is also more favorable. Crops of hay and oats are reported good. In the cotton belt the prospect is highly encouraging.

The Diamond Special on the Illinois Central was held up just outside the city limits of Chicago by four masked men, who robbed the passengers of two of the Pullman sleepers of money and valuables to a total amount of between \$5,000 and \$10,000. Two of the passengers were struck with a hatchet held by one of the robbers, and another was the target for a wild revolver shot.

The New York Central Railroad is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of 470 miles of trolley lines, including the Albany and Hudson Valley, the Schenectady, the Utica and Mohawk Valley, the Syracuse Rapid Transit and the Buffalo International railways. The Syracuse Rapid Transit and the Utica and Mohawk Valley lines are the only ones bought so far, but there is already a tentative arrangement as a basis for the ultimate purchase of the Schenectady Railroad.

The clubs of the National League now stand thus:

W. L.	W. L.
New York... 62 24	St. Louis... 47 41
Chicago... 53 34	Boston... 33 57
Cincinnati... 52 37	Brooklyn... 32 50
Pittsburg... 50 36	Philadelphia... 22 63

W. L.	W. L.
Boston... 53 33	Philadelphia... 47 38
Chicago... 53 35	St. Louis... 34 46
New York... 50 34	Detroit... 34 50
Cleveland... 47 36	Washington... 18 65

Standings in the American Association are as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Paul... 41 38	Minneapolis... 46 47
Columbus... 57 36	Indianapolis... 46 51
Milwaukee... 56 40	Kansas City... 34 59
Louisville... 53 45	Toledo... 30 67

The following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L.	W. L.
Colo. Springs... 51 30	Des Moines... 44 47
Denver... 53 33	St. Joseph... 36 47
Omaha... 44 44	Sioux City... 28 55

BREVITIES.

A bear at the Philadelphia Zoo, 50 mangled the leg of an inquisitive boy that the member will be amputated.

The people of Great Britain are face to face with hard times, with no money in circulation and all business in a condition of stagnation.

W. B. Stockton and James Galt were killed by the collapse of a scaffold at Holt's ranch, near Abilene, Tex. Two others were seriously hurt.

The group of four buildings of the Ornamental Terra Cotta works, owned by Conkling, Armstrong & Co., in Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire; loss, \$150,000, fully covered by insurance.

Cost of living has increased; but the rise in wages is keeping abreast of the advance, according to the report of Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, in his report made public in Washington.

During a thunderstorm in East Liverpool, Ohio, lightning struck five houses and injured six persons. One of the victims, Mrs. Caroline White, aged 70 years, may die. The others will recover.

Sunday was the biggest day in the history of Coney Island, New York, according to expert counters. It is estimated that fully 500,000 persons went to the resort by trolley cars, trains and boats.

Forest fires in the Gila forest reserve, Arizona, which have raged for the past two months, defying all efforts of forest rangers, and devastating an area of fifteen square miles of fine timber, have been put out by heavy rains.

Crazed by drink, Girolamo Mele, aged 61, shot and killed Mrs. Maddalena Mandora, aged 55, in Cleveland and then blew out his brains. Mele had a wife and four children in Italy, but had been living with the woman for six years.

A granite shaft thirty-seven feet high, erected by Mrs. William P. Mack, of Cleveland, Ohio, in memory of her son, William H. Mack, the Monomoy life-saving crew and the crew of the large Wadsworth, was dedicated at Chatham, Mass.

The Michigan Central elevator in Toledo, Ohio, operated by the Padlock Hoist Company, was destroyed by fire, at a loss of \$200,000. The insurance on the building amounted to \$180,000. The building contained 150,000 bushels of corn and 75,000 bushels of oats.

It is reported that a Norwegian whaler has picked up north of Spitzbergen a letter from Prof. S. A. Andree dated 1898. The text of the letter is not disclosed. Prof. Andree left Spitzbergen in a balloon July 11, 1897, with the intention of crossing the north pole. He has not been heard from definitely since.

PROGRESS OF THE EASTERN WAR

The great military event of the last week was the battle south of Tatchekino, between the forces of Oku and Kourapatkin. The Russian commander-in-chief was present in person.

The Japanese had strongly fortified Tatchekino, which is 20 odd miles south of Kailchou, both town lying on the railroad. Early in the morning the Japanese began to press forward from Kailchou. Their advance engaged in a severe skirmish with the Russian rear. The Muscovites gradually broke ground, their movements being accelerated by the Japanese artillery. In the afternoon the Japanese ceased to advance, and the troops on both sides rested on their arms. This fighting took place in severe heat, many Russians succumbing to sunstroke.

The following day the fighting began again. The Russian batteries showed unexpected strength and accuracy and at one time gained a preponderance of fire over the Japanese guns. This is the first time such a thing has occurred during the war. The fighting continued all day, and was severe. At nightfall the Russians withdrew in good order to Hailchou. The Japanese made no effort to follow them up. The casualties were in the neighborhood of 1,000 on each side.

The main Japanese attack in this battle was directed from the south by the forces under Gen. Oku, but the Takushan army lay immediately east of the Russian position in such a way as to threaten the Russian left flank. The Muscovites did not know whence the attack would come. Gen. Kourapatkin in his report makes no reference to the presence of the Takushan army to his left, but Japanese reports speak of its presence, and a Russian newspaper correspondent present at the fight says that the Russian general was defeated in that he expected the main attack from the east and was surprised to have it delivered from the south.

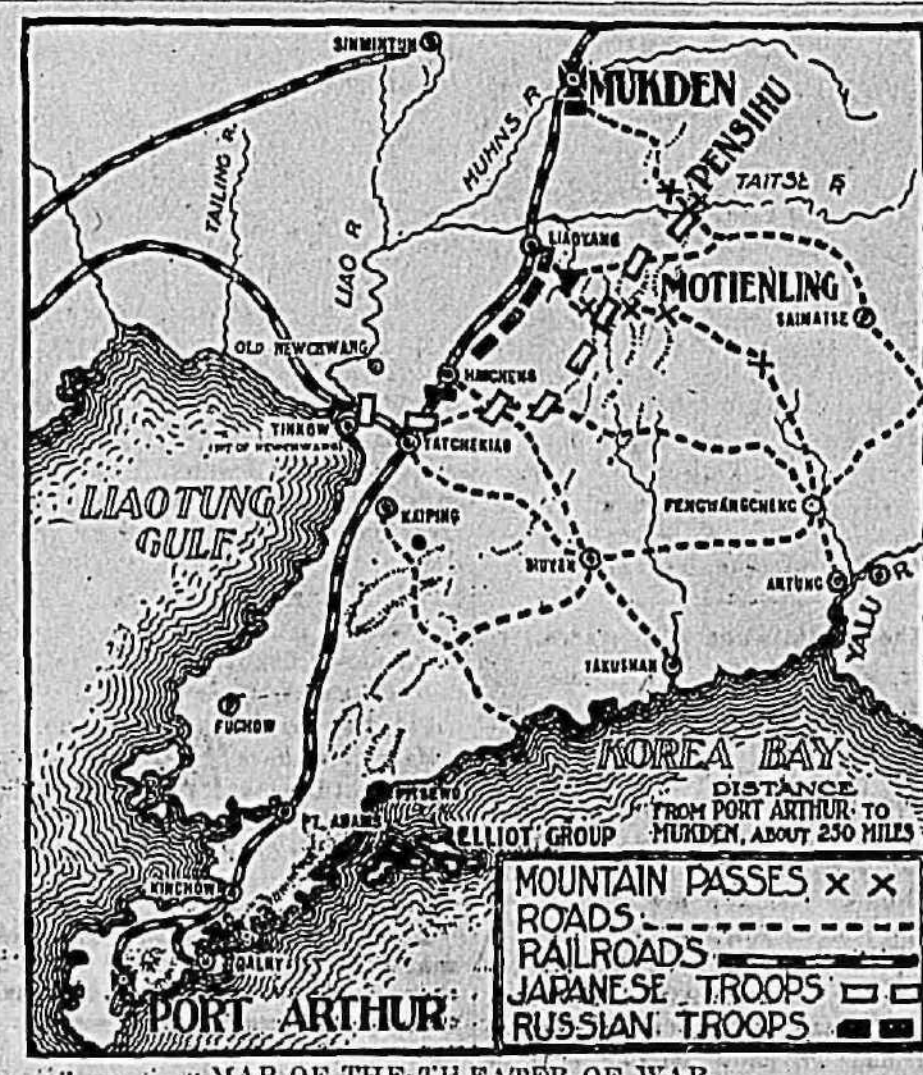
Shortly before the battle of Tatchekino the Japs took Newchwang. At



FIELD MARSHAL OYAMA.

Russians failed to take from the Turks by storm; much stronger than Paris, which the Germans were forced to starve into surrender; stronger than Fredericksburg, where the Federals received such a bloody repulse in their vain attempts to capture it.

Apparently a general attack at Port Arthur was delivered on Tuesday.



MAP OF THE THEATER OF WAR.

present, therefore, the Russians at Hailchou and Liaotung are in the center of the circle of which the Japs occupy an arc of 120 degrees to the east, south, and southwest by south. The main Japanese line is now about 50 miles long, whereas, a month ago, it was 160 miles long. The shortening has been accomplished by the steady pressing in of all parts of the Nipponese forces towards the center. Their

Wednesday and Thursday last. It is known that the attack was not successful. The Russian flag yet flies over Port Arthur. From the fragmentary accounts which have reached the outer world, it seems probable that the bloodiest fighting of the war took place. Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of Japanese soldiers must have perished.

Marshal Oyama, in charge of the Port Arthur operations, is a type of the old time fighting man rather than of the modern, scientific soldier. He prefers force to finesse and assaults to approaches. He commanded the Japanese ten years ago when they took Port Arthur from the Chinese by direct attack. He probably is anxious to achieve the unique reputation of capturing the same fortified place twice and from two different enemies. The presence of the Vladivostok squadron and the threat of the Baltic squadron make it necessary for the Japanese to take Port Arthur quickly. Otherwise they may not take it at all. There are such ample provisions in the town that it cannot be taken quickly by starvation. It must be taken by storm, and it is believed that Oyama plans to storm the place. It will be a wonderful feat of arms on the part of his soldiers if he succeeds.

There were several contradictory reports during the week about the Vladivostok squadron. The first stated that the raiders had been sighted off Izumi province, 70 miles southwest of Tokio, steaming due south, pursued by four Japanese warships. The later and apparently more credible reports was to the effect that the Muscovite cruisers had passed through the Tsuguru straits on their way home to Vladivostok. If this story be true the Russians have turned a good trick by pulling off another raid, harmless to themselves—that is, unless England exacts repara-

tion for the sinking of the Knight Commander—and costly to their enemies. It is reckoned that, owing to fear of capture, 200,000 tons of shipping were held in Japan during the last week, at a loss of \$7,500,000. Several Japanese ships also were destroyed.

The raid was conducted with the consummate skill and daring of a John Paul Jones. The Russians have several times come near enough land to be sighted. Each time they were discovered they were noted to be sailing in a direction which would take them away from the place where they actually next turned up.

The exploits of the Vladivostok fleet have been carried out by Vice Admiral Bezobrazoff. It is fitting that he should do something to retrieve the disasters of Russia, for gossip declares that these have been largely due to his namesake, the Spiritualist, who had such an extraordinary influence over the Czar.

War News in Brief.

Work on the fortifications at Vladivostok is being actively pushed.

Gen. Oku's capture of Tatchekino is shown to be due to a night battle and superior Japanese strategy.

A Japanese report received by the Washington legation gives the cost of the war to date as \$74,000,000 yen.

Eleven million dollars has been allowed by the Russian government for immediate improvements on the Siberian Railway.

Russia has accepted the offer of the United States to exclude American poachers from the waters of the Kourapatkin Islands.

The sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander by the Russian fleet off Japan brings the United States closer to the war in the far East than at any time since fighting began.

The report of the evacuation of Newchwang by the Russians was forwarded by Minister Conger from Peking, although dispatches from Tien-tsin state that the Japanese have not occupied that place.

Definite evacuation of Tatchekino is reported from Liaotung, following a battle lasting fourteen hours. The Japanese firing line is said to have been fifteen miles long and the conflict most desperate.

Kourapatkin reports that the Japanese have occupied Tatchekino and a force is advancing on Hailchou. Commander-in-Chief Oyama of the Japanese forces reports the occupation of Newchwang with a small force.

The British government filed a protest



VICE ADMIRAL BEZOBRAZOFF.

through its ambassador to Russia and demands full reparation for the sinking of the Knight Commander off Tokio, a salute of the British flag and the full protection of neutral shipping. The protest contained a threat of further action if an apology was not forthcoming.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

PRIZE LIST OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Everything Promises to Be Most Successful—A Number of Distinguished Statesmen Will Be Among the Visitors.

Winnipeg, July 7.—The Dominion of Canada exhibition, to be held in Winnipeg from July 25 to Aug. 8, this year, promises to be one of the best ever held in the Dominion. One hundred thousand dollars will be expended in prizes and attractions. This of itself will give an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking.

Winnipeg believes in doing everything on a big scale. There is nothing half-hearted about it. Since it held its first exhibition in 1891 it has learned the lesson of "push." Every year has added to the interest, the prize money and an important factor, the gate.

The prize list comprises about 120 pages, a story of the wonderful development of the province tersely told. The exhibits will include everything, grown, bred, painted or manufactured in Canada, from the fine art to the motherly sow. The speed program will undoubtedly be a great attraction. It will include boys' and men's races, horse races, trotting, speeding, etc., etc. The prizes in this class alone will amount to \$10,700, the highest being \$2,500 for a "free-for-all," others ranging from \$1,200 down to \$150. Among the entries so far received are the speediest horses on the continent.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have secured control of two buildings, and the Secretary, Mr. Young, says there will be such a display of Canadian manufactures as has never been shown before in the Dominion.

Artificial Camphor.

There is now in operation, on a commercial scale, at Port Chester, New York, an artificial camphor factory, the product of which is intended to compete in the market with the natural substance. It is maintained that it does not differ, except in the manner of its origin, from that extracted from the camphor trees of Formosa. Artificial camphor is made from essential oils derived from turpentine. Chemically, the only difference between turpentine and camphor is the possession by each molecule of the latter of one atom of oxygen, which is lacking in the former. By a chemical process the needed oxygen is supplied. Three-fourths of the whole supply of camphor is used in the arts, and one-fourth in medicine.

Chief of Police Saved.

Newberry, S. C.—W. J. Harris, Chief of Police, of Newberry, says: "I suffered for a number of years with kidney complaint. There was a dull aching across the small of my back that was worse at night and made me feel miserable all the time. The kidney secretions were dark and full of sediment, and lack of control compelled me to rise a number of times during the night. Between this annoyance and the backache it was impossible for me to get much sleep and my health was being undermined. I tried a number of remedies, but nothing helped me until I got Doan's Kidney Pills. The use of this remedy according to directions promptly brought about a change for the better. After using two boxes the backache all left me, the kidney secretions cleared up and the action of the kidneys became normal."

A FURTHER TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Chief Harris will be mailed to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by all dealers; price fifty cents per box.

A Stingy Woman.

Employment Agent—Why did you leave Mrs. Goodson so soon? She is said to be a very nice woman.

Domestic—Niece. She's that stingy she begrudges the very air ye breathe.

"You amaze me."

"Judge for yerself. Kerosene isn't worth over twelve cents a gallon, is it?"

"No."

"Well, she 'most had a fit 'cause I started to pour a few drops of it in th' kitchen stove."

Free to Twenty-five Ladies.

The Defiance Starch Co. will give 25 ladies a round trip ticket to the St. Louis Exposition, to five ladies in each of the following States: Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri, who will wear in the largest number of trade marks cut from a ten-cent, 16-ounce package of Defiance cold water laundry starch. This means from your own home, anywhere in the above named States. These trade marks must be mailed to and received by the Defiance Starch Co., Omaha, Neb., before Sept. 1, 1904. October and November will be the best months to visit the exposition. Remember that Defiance is the only starch put up in 16 oz. (a full pound) to the package. You get one-third more starch for the same money than of any other kind, and Defiance never sticks to the iron. The tickets to the exposition will be sent by registered mail Sept. 5. Starch for sale by all dealers.

Couldn't Be Genuine.

Guest—That still life study is a wonder. Nothing could be finer than that painting, the book, the pipe and the purse. How perfect the bank bill is! By Jove! I believe it is a real bill passed on.

Host—Impossible! I bought it of an artist.

Have Used Pilo's Cure for Consumption nearly two years, and find nothing to compare with it.—Mrs. Morgan, Berkeley, Cal., Sept. 2, 1901.

One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.—Publius Syrus.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. Reports received this week from special agents of the International Mercantile Agency at the leading centers of accumulation and distribution in the country show very little change in conditions from those previously stated. Actual trade is dull, a normal situation for this season of the year.

The outlook for fall and winter business is better in some sections, notably the South and Southwest, than it has been for a long while. Calmer judgment than obtained in the beginning has reduced the estimates of loss by flood to 30,000,000 bushels of winter wheat for the four States most affected. One reliable trade journal has issued a bulletin which points to a total yield of this cereal of 610,000,000 bushels, and an exportable surplus of nearly 145,000,000 bushels. These are facts that have helped to dislodge some of the discouraging sentiments of the recent past.

A week of ideal harvesting weather has changed the whole aspect of things, and merchants are refilling orders that had been canceled on account of the floods. In spite of the pickers' strike, Chicago has had a week of marked trade improvement, especially in clothing, shoes, dry goods and men's and women's furnishings. Interior merchants have shown more willingness to order than for some time.

With the prospect of average cereal crops and an early and large cotton crop the Southwest is beginning to discount some of the expected enrichment of that part of the country. Salesmen from St. Louis have had a better trade than a year ago. Jobbers are galvanized with returns, which they find exceed those of recent similar seasons. One significant fact is the demand for a better quality of goods. This is noticeable in clothing and shoes.

New York.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of Chicago trade, says: The usual midsummer quiet pervaded the prominent branches of business and was intensified to some extent by labor controversies, the latter being mainly hurtful to the packing and live stock industries and forcing onerous prices upon the public. Relief from the burden affecting consumers unfortunately has been postponed, and the ranks of the unemployed swelled rather than diminished. In other respects business appears to be sound, with the tendencies toward improvement. Iron and steel developments indicate a return to increased production and larger forces of workers, while better demand is seen in the markets for general merchandise and breadstuffs. Notwithstanding adverse local conditions, distribution in the staple lines was of fair volume in both wholesale and retail branches.

Grain shipments, 2,400,000 bushels, are 33.2 per cent under those a year ago. Demand was stronger in flour and grain. Compared with the closings a week ago, advances were made in wheat of five-eighths of a cent a bushel, in oats half a cent and in corn one-eighth of a cent. Live stock receipts were largely curtailed owing to the strike of butchers, and prices were irregular, closing 25 cents higher for choice hives, 5 cents lower for heavy hogs and 50 cents lower for sheep.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 28, against 44 last week and 22 a year ago.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.75 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, standard, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 71c; hay, timothy, \$3.50 to \$4.00; prairie, \$3.00 to \$3.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 17c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 16c; potatoes, 55c to 63c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$3.40; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 40c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.15; wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 68c to 69c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.95; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 new, 92c to 97c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 38c to 40c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$3.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.40; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 98c to 99c; corn, No. 3 yellow, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 3 white, 41c to 43c; rye, No. 1, 71c to 72c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 90c to \$1.01; corn, No. 3, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 1, 74c to 75c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 57c; pork, mess, \$12.07.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.05; corn, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 51c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$3.30.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.25; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.70; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.75; lambs, common to choice, \$3.75 to \$7.50.

New York—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.40; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to \$1.00; corn, No. 2, 53c to 55c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; butter, creamery, 18c to 17c; eggs, western, 15c to 16c.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE

In Address of Acceptance Mr. Roosevelt Recites Party Achievements and Rides Position Taken by Democrats on Tariff and Money.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 27.—In his address accepting the nomination for President, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the National Committee: I am deeply sensible of the high honor conferred upon me by the representatives of the Republican party assembled in convention, and I accept the nomination for the presidency with solemn realization of the obligations it imposes. I heartily approve the declaration of principles which the Republican national convention has adopted, and at some future day I shall communicate to you, Mr. Chairman, more at length and in detail a formal written acceptance of the nomination.

"Three years ago I became President because of the death of my lamented predecessor. I then stated that it was my purpose to carry out his principles and policies for the honor and the integrity of the country. To the best of my ability I have kept the promise thus made. If next November my countrymen confirm at the polls the action of the convention you represent, I shall, under Providence, continue to work with an eye single to the welfare of all our people.

Co-Operation Is Necessary.

"A party is of worth only in so far as it promotes the national interest, and every official, high or low, can serve his party best by rendering to the people the best service of which he is capable. Effective government comes only as the result of the loyal co-operation of many different persons. The members of a legislative majority, the officers in the various departments of the administration and the legislative and executive branches as toward each other, must work together with subordination of self to the common end of successful government. We who have been entrusted with power as public servants during the last seven years of administration and legislation now come before the people content to be judged by our record of achievement. In the years that have gone by we have made the deed square with the word, and if we are continued in power we shall unflinchingly follow out the great lines of public policy which the Republican party has already laid down; a public policy to which we are giving, and shall give, a united and therefore an efficient support.

Division Among Democrats.

"In all of this we are more fortunate than our opponents, who now appeal for confidence on the ground, which some express and some seek to have confidentially understood, that if triumphant they may be trusted to prove false to every principle which in the last eight years they have laid down as vital, and to leave undisturbed those very acts of the administration because of which they ask that the administration itself be driven from power. Seemingly their present attitude as to their past record is that some of them were mistaken and others insincere. We make our appeal to a wholly different spirit. We are not constrained to keep silent on any vital question; we are divided on no vital question; our policy is continuous and is the same for all sections and localities. There is nothing experimental about the government we ask the people to continue in power, for our performance in the past, our proved governmental efficiency, is a guarantee as to our promises for the future.

"Our opponents, either openly or secretly, according to their several temperaments, now ask the people to trust their present promises in consideration of the fact that they intend to treat their past promises as null and void. We know our own minds, and we have kept of the same mind for a sufficient length of time to give to our policy coherence and sanity. In such a fundamental matter as the enforcement of the law we do not have to depend upon promises, but merely to ask that our record be taken as an earnest of what we shall continue to do.

Laws on Trusts Enforced.

"In dealing with the great organizations known as trusts we do not have to explain why the laws were not enforced, but to point out that they actually have been enforced and that legislation has been enacted to increase the effectiveness of their enforcement. We do not have to propose to 'turn the rascals out,' for we have shown in very deed that whenever by diligent investigation a public official can be found who has betrayed his trust he will be punished to the full extent of the law without regard to whether he was appointed under a Republican or a Democratic administration. This is the efficient way to turn the rascals out and to keep them out, and it has the merit of sincerity. Moreover, the betrayals of trust in the last seven years have been insignificant in number when compared with the extent of the public service. Never has the administration of the government been on a cleaner and higher level; never has the public work of the nation been done more honestly and efficiently.

"Assuredly it is unwise to change the policies which have worked so well and which are now working so well. Prosperity has come at home. The national honor and interest have been upheld abroad. We have placed the finances of the nation upon a sound gold basis. We have done this with the aid of many who were formerly our opponents, but who would neither openly support nor silently acquiesce in the heresy of unsound finance; and we have done it against the convinced and violent opposition of the mass of our present opponents, who still refuse to recant the unsound opinions which for the moment they think it inexpedient to assert.

Commitment on Currency.

"We know what we mean when we speak of an honest and stable currency. We mean the same thing from year to year. We do not have to avoid a definite and conclusive commitment on the most important issue which has recently been before the people and which may at any time in the near future be before them again. Upon the principles which underlie this issue the convictions of half of our number do not clash with those of the other half. So long as the Republican party is in power the gold standard

is settled, not as a matter of temporary expedient, not because of shifting conditions in the production of gold in certain mining centers, but in accordance with what we regard as the fundamental principles of national morality and wisdom.

"Under the financial legislation which we have enacted there is now ample circulation for every business need, and every dollar of this circulation is worth a dollar in gold. We have reduced the interest-bearing debt, and in still larger measure the interest on that debt. All of the war taxes imposed during the Spanish war have been removed with a view to relieve the people and to prevent the accumulation of an unnecessary surplus. The result is that hardly ever before have the expenditures and income of the government so closely corresponded. In the fiscal year that has just closed the excess of income over the ordinary expenditures was also millions of dollars. This does not take account of the \$50,000,000 expended out of the accumulated surplus for the purchase of the isthmian canal. It is an extraordinary proof of the sound financial condition of the nation that instead of following the usual course in such matters and throwing the burden upon posterity by an issue of bonds, we were able to make the payment outright and yet after it to have in the treasury a surplus of \$100,000,000. Moreover, we were able to pay this \$50,000,000 out of hand without causing the slightest disturbance to business conditions.

Tariff and Wages.

"We have enacted a tariff law under which during the last few years the country has attained a height of material well-being never before reached. Wages are higher than ever before. That whenever the need arises there should be a readjustment of the tariff schedules is undoubted, but such changes cannot be made only by those whose devotion to the principle of a protective tariff is beyond question, for otherwise the changes would amount not to readjustment, but to repeal. The readjustment when made must maintain and not destroy the protective principle. To the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer, this is vital; but perhaps no other man is so much interested as the wage worker in the maintenance of our present economic system, both as regards the finances and the tariff. The standard of living of our wage workers is higher than that of any other country, and it cannot so remain unless we have a protective tariff which shall always keep at a minimum a rate of duty sufficient to cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad.

"Those who, like our opponents, 'denounce protection as robbery,' thereby exactly commit themselves to the proposition that if they were to revise the tariff no heed would be paid to the necessity of meeting this difference between the standards of living for wage workers here and in other countries; and therefore in this point their antagonism to our position is fundamental. Here again we ask that their promises and ours be judged as they have been done in the immediate past. We ask that sober and sensible men compare the workings of the present tariff law and the conditions which obtain under it, with the workings of the preceding tariff law of 1894 and the conditions which that tariff of 1894 helped to bring about.

Believe in Reciprocity.

"We believe in reciprocity with foreign nations on the terms outlined in President McKinley's last speech, which urged the extension of our foreign markets by reciprocal agreements whenever they could be made without injury to American industry and labor. It is a singular fact that the only great reciprocity treaty recently adopted—that with Cuba—was finally opposed almost alone by the representatives of the very party which now states that it favors reciprocity.

"And here again we ask that the worth of our words be judged by comparing their deeds with ours. On this Cuban reciprocity treaty there were at the outset grave differences of opinion among ourselves, and the notable thing in the negotiation and ratification of the treaty, and in the legislation which carried it into effect, was the highly practical manner in which without sacrifice of principle these differences of opinion were reconciled. There was no rupture of a great party, but an excellent practical outcome, the result of the harmonious co-operation of two successive Presidents and two successive Congresses. This is an illustration of the governing capacity which entitles us to the confidence of the people. Not only in our purposes but in our practical ability to achieve those purposes. Judging by the history of the last twelve years, down to this very month, is there justification for believing that under similar circumstances and with similar initial differences of opinion, our opponents would have achieved any practical result?

"We have already shown in actual fact that our policy is to do fair and equal justice to all men, paying no heed to whether a man is rich or poor, paying no heed to his race, his creed or his birthplace.

Labor and Capital Unions.

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage and of common sense.

"In inaugurating the great work of irrigation in the West the administration has been enabled by Congress to take one

of the longest strides ever taken under our government toward utilizing our vast national domain for the betterment of the homelands.

"Ever since this continent was discovered the need of an isthmian canal to connect the Pacific and the Atlantic has been recognized, and ever since the birth of our nation such a canal has been planned. At last the dream has become a reality. The isthmian canal is now being built by the government of the United States. We conducted the negotiation for its construction with the strictest and most scrupulous honor, and in a spirit of the largest generosity toward those through whose territory it was to run. Every sinister effort which could be devised by the spirit of faction or the spirit of self-interest was made in order to defeat the treaty with Panama, and thereby prevent the consummation of this work. The construction of the canal is now an assured fact; but most certainly it is unwise to distrust the carrying out of so momentous a policy to those who have endeavored to defeat the whole undertaking.

Foreign Relations Peaceful.

"Our foreign policy has been so conducted that, while not one of our just claims has been sacrificed, our relations with all foreign nations are now of the most peaceful kind; there is not a cloud on the horizon. The last cause of irritation between us and any other nation was removed by the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

"In the Caribbean Sea we have made good our promise of independence to Cuba and have proved our assertion that our mission in the island was one of justice and not of self-aggrandizement; and, therefore, no less than by our action in Venezuela and Panama, we have shown that the Monroe doctrine is a living reality, designed for the hurt of no nation, but for the protection of civilization on the western continent and for the peace of the world. Our steady growth in power has gone hand in hand with a strengthening disposition to use this power with strict regard for the rights of others and for the cause of international justice and good will.

"We earnestly desire friendship with all the nations of the new and old worlds, and we endeavor to place our relations with them upon a basis of reciprocal advantage instead of hostility. We hold that the prosperity of each nation is an aid and not a hindrance to the prosperity of other nations. We seek international amity for the same reasons that make us believe in peace within our own borders, and we seek this peace not because we are afraid or unready, but because we think that peace is right as well as advantageous.

"American interests in the Pacific have grown rapidly. American enterprise has laid a cable across this, the greatest of oceans. We have proved in effective fashion that we wish the Chinese Empire well and desire its integrity and independence.

In Interest of Filipinos.

"Our foothold in the Philippines greatly strengthens our position in the competition for the trade of the East, but we are governing the Philippines in the interest of the Philippine people themselves. We have already given them a large share in their government, and our purpose is to increase this share as rapidly as they give evidence of increasing fitness for the task. The great majority of the officials of the islands, whether elective or appointive, are already native Filipinos. We are now providing for a legislative assembly. This is the first step to be taken in the future, and it would be eminently unwise to declare what our next act will be until this first step has been taken and the results are manifest. To have gone faster than we have already gone in giving the islands a constantly increasing measure of self-government would have been disastrous. At the present moment to give political independence to the islands would result in the immediate loss of civil rights, personal liberty and public order, as regards the mass of the Filipinos, for the majority of the islands have been given these great boons by us, and keep them only because we vigilantly safeguard and guarantee them. To withdraw our government from the islands at this time would mean to the average native the loss of his barely won civil freedom. We have established in the islands a government by Americans, assisted by Filipinos. We are steadily striving to transform this into self-government by the Filipinos, assisted by Americans.

"The principles which we uphold should appeal to all our countrymen, in all parts of our country. Adhere all, they should stand as one man, and the men and women who are the spiritual heirs of those who upheld the hands of Abraham Lincoln, for we are striving to do our work in the spirit with which Lincoln approached his. During the seven years that have just passed there is no duty, domestic or foreign, which we have shirked, and no necessary task which we have feared to undertake or which we have not performed with reasonable efficiency. We have never pleaded impotence. We have never sought refuge in criticism and complaint instead of action. We face the future with our past and our present as guarantors of our promises, and we are content to stand or fall by the record which we have made and are making."

Another Long-Drawn Agony.

"If the tariff reformers had succeeded in Chicago in pledging the Republican party to overhaul the tariff 'now'—that is at the next session of Congress—in the present campaign we would have had the schedules instead of the principle of the tariff the issue in the pending campaign. In other words, the party would have been debating with the Democrats as to what schedules it would revise, how much it would revise them and how soon. The chances are that the Democrats could have promised more in the same direction.

"But that would not be the worst of it. We would have had stagnation in many industries until it was determined to what extent the tariff schedules which affect it would be revised. It would have been another long drawn agony in industrial America. The folly of such a basis for a campaign cannot be overestimated. Cedar Rapids Republican.

"Whitlaw Reid was a correspondent on a Cincinnati newspaper at \$5 a week.

SPEECH OF CANNON.

Speaker's Address Notifying President Roosevelt of Nomination.

Speaker Cannon's address notifying President Roosevelt of his nomination for the Presidency made a great hit with his hearers, and has been complimented everywhere. Speaker Cannon opened his speech with a reference to the responsibility of the people for any mistaken policy of their lawmakers, and said that mistakes had been made, but were invariably corrected. He declared that under the policy of the Republican party the manufactured products of this nation now are one-third of the total of the entire world.

This condition and the condition of the highest-paid labor in the world, he asserted, were brought about through the Republican policy of protection.

"Liberal compensation for labor makes liberal customers for our products," declared Mr. Cannon in commenting on our home market. And he added: "In addition to this we have come to be the greatest exporting nation in the world. In the year ended June 30, 1904, our exports were valued at \$1,400,000,000, of which \$450,000,000 were products of the factory. The world fell in our debt last year \$470,000,000, an increase of \$75,000,000 over the preceding year."

Mr. Cannon reminded his hearers that the national platform of the opposition party recently framed and adopted in St. Louis denounced protection as robbery. He continued:

Their platform is as silent as the grave touching the gold standard and our currency system. Their chosen leader, after his nomination, having been as silent as the sphynx up to that time, sent his telegram, saying in substance that the gold standard is established, and that he will govern himself accordingly if he should be elected.

I congratulate him. It is better to be right late than never. It is better to be right in one thing than wrong in a dozen. I wonder if it ever occurred to him that if his vote and support for his party's candidate in 1890 and 1892 had been decisive we would now have the silver standard. I wonder what made him send that telegram after he was nominated, and why he did not send it before? When did he have a change of heart and judgment? And does he at heart believe in the gold standard and our currency system, or does he try now to reap where he has not sown? If, perchance, he should be elected by forcing together discordant elements, I submit that, with a Democratic House of Representatives or House and Senate, there would be no harmonious action in legislation or administration that would benefit the people, but that doubt and discontent would everywhere distress production and labor. Consumption would be curtailed. In short, we would have an experience similar to that from 1893 to 1897. If this chosen leader and his friends are converts to Republican policies, should not they 'bring forth fruits meet for repentance' before they ask to be placed in the highest positions to affect the well being of all; or, if they profess all things to all men, then they are not worthy the confidence of any man. If clothed with power, will they follow in the paths of legislation according to their loves and votes as manifested by their action always heretofore, or will they stand by, protect and defend the gold standard and our currency system that have been created under the lead of the Republican party?

Out for Party Issues.

Mr. Cannon emphasized the fact that the Republican party stood for issues already proved successful. He pointed out that under the recent Republican regimes prosperity, the greatest known, has prevailed. He briefly referred to the carrying out of our contract with Cuba, of our establishment of government in Porto Rico, and of our gradual uplifting of the Filipino peoples. In closing, Mr. Cannon paid President Roosevelt warm praise. He said:

In the history of the republic, in time of peace, no executive has had greater questions to deal with than yourself, and none has brought greater courage, wisdom and patriotism to their solution. You have enforced the law against the mighty and the lowly without fear, favor or partiality. Under the constitution you have recommended legislation to Congress from time to time, as it was your duty to do, and when it was passed by Congress you have approved it. You have, under the constitution, led in making a treaty which was ratified by the Senate and is approved by the people, which not only assures, but under the law and the provisions made by Congress, proceeds with the construction of the Panama canal. The Republican party, under your leadership, keeps its record from the beginning under Lincoln of doing things—the right thing at the right time and in the right way, notwithstanding the opposition of those who oppose the right policies from the selfish or partisan standpoint. They dare not tell the truth about your official action or the record of the party and then condemn it. They can, for selfish or partisan reasons, abuse you personally and misrepresent the party you lead. It is true, however, that so far their abuse of your action and their alleged fear of your personality is insignificant compared with the personal and partisan carping against Lincoln, Grant and McKinley when they were clothed with power by the people.

Speaker Cannon finally referred to the unanimous choice of Mr. Roosevelt by the Republican National Convention, adding: "I am sure all Republicans and a multitude of good citizens who do not call themselves Republicans said, 'Amen.'"

BEWARE OF HIM.

Who is a pessimist.
Who is a spendthrift.
Who is erratic or ill balanced.
Who is fickle in his affections.
Who is shiftless in everything.
Who is selfish, mean and stingy.
Who never works unless he has to.
Whose word you can not rely upon.
Whose highest ambition is to become rich.

STATUS OF STRIKE.

PACKERS TAKE AGGRESSIVE AT THE CHICAGO YARDS.

Plan to Speedily Man Plants—Eight Hundred Live Stock Handlers Throw Aside Their Allegiance to Allied Trades and Return to Work.

The Chicago packers at noon Thursday seemed to have won an important victory in the big stock yards strike, the first emphatic gain that has been made by either side since the general walkout was declared in effect. Eight hundred live stock handlers threw aside their allegiance to allied trades and at the noon hour began to handle cattle indiscriminately, both for the packers in the combine and for the independent companies. Most of these 800 men went to work yesterday morning to handle the goods of the "independents," and they had worked on this basis until 12 o'clock Thursday. This action on the part of the handlers is regarded as a most serious loss to the cause of the strikers, and in some quarters it is believed to be a forerunner of a stampede and a desertion of the unions.

Following close on an announcement that the packers did not care to make further agreements with the union men who quit work, operation of the plants was continued with larger forces than before, the employers formally announced a system of delivery which would do away with the drivers who haul meat from the yards. Hereafter the packers will do no teaming, but will force the butchers to come with their own wagons to take away their purchases.

Though the big stock yards strike is now well under way and the time is about at hand when the police expect serious rioting to develop, turbulent scenes failed to develop up to Thursday night, and the outbreaks of strikers and sympathizers were chiefly confined to banging offlegs in front of the homes of persons in disfavor.

The packers kept their plants running persistently, and Thursday afternoon reported that a satisfactory day's work had been accomplished. The receipts of stock were large enough to keep the nonunion butchers and handlers busy, 9,000 cattle, 13,000 hogs and 12,000 sheep being received.

While the union leaders proceeded to perfect what they regard as adequate arrangements to keep the strikers in line, rumors were continuous throughout the day that the ranks of the malcontents were breaking. Emphatic denials were made by President Donnelly and his conferees, but close observers of the situation declared that the men seemed to be losing heart, as was evidenced, they said, by the fact that picketing was less pronounced.

POISON AS A WEAPON.

Hundred Nonunion Men in East St. Louis Made Ill.

At East St. Louis, Ill., one hundred men employed at the Armour plant in place of the striking butchers and meat cutters, were made violently ill, an unidentified person having drugged the soup served for supper.

Shortly after the meal had been eaten first one and then another of the men complained of feeling ill. Soon the list of sick became so large that those in charge of the plant became frightened, and Dr. J. L. Wiggins was notified. He hurried to the plant and discovered what was the matter with the men.

Representatives of the packers say that several hundred of the men who went on strike have been taken back, but it is not stated in what department they work. It was said further that the packers are getting skilled butcher help, which at first they had trouble in securing. This, however, is denied by the strikers, who assert that the packers are not getting any union men back.

At Kansas City many additional strikers, practically all of them unskilled laborers, applied for their old places at the plants of Swift & Co., Armour & Co. and the Fowler Packing Company, and were re-employed. With the receipts at the yards the heaviest for more than a month the packers asserted that the situation from their standpoint was greatly improved. Local stove leaders, however, appear satisfied with the situation and say that the men who returned to work were some of the newest members of the union, whose action would not affect the older men.

Interesting News Items.

William Zeller killed his father-in-law, William Surkamp, with a crowbar, and then stabbed his wife to death with a butcher knife in Omaha, Neb. The killing followed a quarrel between Zeller and his wife.

The Methodist Ministers' Association of Denver appointed a committee to investigate the labor troubles in Colorado and fix the responsibility for the chaotic conditions in the Cripple Creek district and elsewhere.

Roscoe Corrie, 23 years old, was drowned while swimming in Cow creek, four miles north of Hutchinson, Kan. He tried to cross the swift current, but was seized with a cramp and went down in twelve feet of water.

As a result of a raid by deputy sheriffs on a gambling house in Memphis, Tenn., Deputy Houston Mitchell is dead and Deputy Thomas J. McDermott is mortally wounded. Frequent raids have been made in crap games recently.

Col. Sylvester R. Burch of Olathe, Kan., chief clerk of the Department of Agriculture, has been appointed by Secretary Wilson as the representative of the department on the government board of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to succeed the late J. H. Bingham.

Becoming conscience stricken at a religious meeting in Chicago, a man giving his name as Charles F. Floethe has, according to the police, confessed to having robbed his employers in Jersey City, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Chicago of various sums. His confession is being investigated.

WHOLE TOWN EVICTED.

Astonishing Industrial War at the Town of Ziegler, Ill.

The town of Ziegler, Ill., bids fair to achieve the notoriety of another Cripple Creek on account of its labor troubles. Practically the entire working population of the place has been evicted and men, women and children are housed in tents in the woods five miles distant. The town itself, which is private property and owned by Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, is an armed camp. Guards, with rifles and revolvers, parade the streets and dominate every avenue of approach. The coal mine and coke works, where the men now living in tents were formerly employed, is surrounded by a high stockade, inside of which and outside of which heavily armed men, with instructions to shoot if provoked in any way, parade by day and night. No person is allowed within the town limits unless he can show a permit or give a plausible excuse for his presence. Those who are unable to measure up with these requirements are escorted out of the vicinity of the settlement and are impressed with the prudence of not returning.

This peculiar and dangerous condition of affairs was precipitated by the failure of the miners and Joseph Leiter, the sole owner of the mines, coke works and town, to agree on the question of wages. Leiter submitted a schedule of wages, which the men refused to consider. The men claimed that the scale was below that paid by mine owners in other sections of the State, and its acceptance would mean a reduction by competitive employers of labor, who would be placed at a disadvantage in the market.

Whereupon Leiter began to apply the vast power that lies in his hands. As said, Leiter owns the town. Every inch of land is his. No one can purchase a lot there, even churches and like institutions having to be satisfied with leases instead of deeds. One of the conditions upon which an employee is allowed to rent a house is that he shall, upon twenty-four hours' notice, vacate the premises after his name has been dropped from the roll call. Accordingly when the men went



JOSEPH LEITER.

on strike they had to get out. Some left voluntarily; some were evicted. An exodus began from the place and the roads leading to the woods rented by the strikers were filled with wagons containing household goods. The majority of the strikers went into camp at Camp Turner, near Christopher. Some secured temporary shacks scattered about. A few went to neighboring settlements.

Immediately Leiter filled the town with armed guards and sent out inducements for non-union men to enter the place to work. "No trespass" signs were hung around and telephones were installed on trees for the greater convenience of the private police. Meanwhile the strikers at Camp Turner are not inactive. They have thrown out pickets to intercept the entry of non-union men.

ROBERT E. PATTISON DEAD.

Former Governor of Pennsylvania Falls a Victim to Pneumonia.

Robert E. Pattison, former Governor of Pennsylvania, one of the leading Democrats in the United States and mentioned for the presidency in more than one campaign, as well as a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died Monday morning at his home near Philadelphia.

Pneumonia, which developed Friday and was followed by heart complications, was the cause of death. Since 1902, when he was defeated for a third term as Governor of Pennsylvania by Mr. Pennypacker, the Republican candidate, Mr. Pattison had not been in good health. He was a member of the committee on resolutions at the recent Democratic convention at St. Louis, and his health failed under the strain. As a politician, lawyer and business man Mr. Pattison was equally successful, and was esteemed highly by all parties because of his integrity. He was one of the men considered for Vice President on the Bryan ticket in 1900.

Robert Emory Pattison was born at Quakertown, Somerset County, Maryland, in 1850. His family removed to Philadelphia when he was 6 years old, and he graduated from the Central High school in that city in 1870. Mr. Pattison had become a law student in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in 1870.

In 1877 and in 1880 he was elected Comptroller of the city of Philadelphia. He became Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and was elected to that office in 1882.

After the expiration of his first term he was appointed a member of the United States Pacific railway commission. He was again elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1901, and was spoken of as a presidential possibility. Mr. Pattison was candidate for Governor for the third time in 1902, but was defeated after a hard contest. He was the personal choice of W. J. Bryan for President at St. Louis.

THE NEWS

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.
THE NEWS Guarantees a Larger Bonafide Circulation in Western Lake County, than Any Paper Published in The State.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

FOR CIRCUIT CLERK

I shall be a candidate for re-nomination, for a second term, to the office of Circuit Clerk, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Lewis O. Brockway.

It should not be forgotten in the coming campaign that there is no longer an ignorant rural voter. The country has been consolidated since the last election. What with the universal trolley, the whizzing automobile, the rural delivery, the telephone, the omnipresent daily paper, the vast volume of travel all over the country the summer schools, lectures, chautauques, and a thousand other agencies, everybody is in the political university and there are no back districts to be heard from. The farmer is alive to the issues of the day, and he will decide the contests in an honest conservative manner.

Notwithstanding the Democratic platform says the Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, it is a fact that a majority of Democrats do not favor it. The vicious attacks upon the civil service in Congress have received general Democratic support. The truth is the woods are full of hungry Democratic office seekers, and whether Judge Parker would be able to resist their importunities, if ever he had a chance to do so, is a question of serious import. Cleveland did, and became the worst hated man of his party.

The people of Indiana are so sure of the election of Senator Fairbanks to the Vice Presidency that they are trying to decide who they will send to the Senate to take his seat when it becomes vacant. Congressman Hemmenway is in the race, also Harry S. New who is to have charge of the Republican headquarters in Chicago. At present Mr. Hemmenway is chairman of the Committee on Appropriations perhaps the most coveted committee place in the house. His election to the senate would be an interesting event.

The first election of importance since the nominations will take place in Maine in September. It is a state election and to a certain extent is thought to indicate the drift of politics. Republican pluralities in that state have run from 41,845, to 27,490. Both parties will put forth the largest vote which can be drummed up. All the democrats can hope to do in that state is to reduce the republican plurality and they may not be able to accomplish that.

"Saw wood and say nothing" is a good maxim at all times, but especially in these times. Nobody need let politics worry them except the professional politicians. There is plenty of work to do gathering the great crops which bountiful nature has provided, preparing for the coming winter and helping those that need help. Political parties do not make the weather, cause spots on the sun, grow the crops or control the markets.

Recently in the house of Lords, England Earl Gray, director of the British South African Company, bitterly complained because imports of American manufactured goods in South Africa are increasing steadily. But there is no help for it. A superlative article at a low price always commands the market. We have the goods and the South Africans want them.

It is known that Mr. Cortelyou is working very quietly and industriously before he makes his plans known to the public. He has had conferences with a number of eminent business men, representing large interests and is cautiously laying the foundations for a campaign superstructure which may yet surprise the Hill-Belmont-Parker fraternity.

With a shortage abroad of possibly of 150,000,000 bushels of wheat from last years foreign crop, it is predicted that Europe will require all of the American surplus for the next twelve months. This will keep the price steady in the home market and afford the western farmer a ready supply of money.

C. P. Knox, the new Senator from Pennsylvania, who made such an efficient attorney general, recently said that President Roosevelt is a wonderful man, he gets to the bottom of things very quick. That is really one of the reasons why some people profess to dislike him.

Rings Returned, but Fees Never. "Some girls are addicted to the habit of returning their engagement rings after the break," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "but no minister that we ever heard of thought for a minute of giving back the marriage fee."

Shipment of Frozen Meat. During the last 24 years 58,651,473 frozen meat carcasses have been imported to London, and of this huge total New Zealand has been responsible for 41,154,020 and Australia 12,769,850.

DOOM OF GREAT SALT LAKE.

Scientists Say It Will Dry Up Within Half a Century.

Statistics indicate that Great Salt Lake, the Dead sea of America, is doomed—that it is gradually drying up. The opinion now almost universally prevails among scientists that this mysterious body of water, located at an altitude of 4,210 feet above the sea level and 1,000 miles inland, and which has but a single rival, the Dead sea of Palestine, is certain within the course of a half century to disappear from the map. Some scientists, who have made a careful study of the fluctuations of the lake for the past several years, even declare that it will be dried up within a quarter of a century.

Sixteen years ago, in 1886, the area of the lake's surface was estimated at about 2,700 square miles. Taking twenty feet as the average depth at that time, one may estimate 1,505,433,600,000 cubic feet as the contents of the lake. To-day, according to recent surveys, the lake has an area of about 2,125 square miles. Multiplying this number by 1 1/2, the number of feet in depth of the water that has disappeared and not been replaced, gives 669,778,400,000 cubic feet as the quantity of water less than what the lake had sixteen years ago.

Observers of the lake have assigned three causes for the shrinkage of its water. They are evaporation, irrigation and a subterranean outlet that some suppose to exist. There are ardent advocates of each of these theories.

Death Had No Terrors.

Willett F. Cook, advertising manager of Judge, tells the following story of an incident that happened at Schenectady Park last Saturday. In a spirited baseball game the first baseman was knocked senseless by the swift running of one of the players. For some time it was thought the man was actually dead. Relays of ball players were employed in working the arms of the prostrate man. After considerable time he began to breathe feebly. When consciousness returned he slowly opened his eyes and remarked:

"Has anyone got a cigarette?" "Great Scott," said one of the bystanders. "He has just come from the jaws of death, and now asks for a nail for his coffin."—New York Times.

Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is different from all other cough syrups. It contains antiseptic properties to destroy the germs, solvent properties to cut the phlegm and laxative properties to cleanse the system. Bee's laxative Honey and Tar is a pleasant permanent cure for all coughs colds and lung and bronchial affections. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Pen Portrait of Andrew Lang.

In a new volume by a woman artist of London appears this description of Andrew Lang: "He struck me as being rather superciliously despondent; perhaps he feels that he has not done justice to himself; also deep down in him is evidently the belief that mankind is divided into two categories—those who have been to Oxford and those who have not. He is very handsome, indeed striking, with his dark eyes and snowy hair. Mr. Lang looks languidly sorry for nine-tenths of the human race."

The oxygenized strength of the healing pines, combined with other well known kidney and bladder remedies, is presented in Pineules. This new discovery gives immediate relief and permanently cures all kidney and bladder troubles.

Italian Joan of Arc.

The Italian sculptor Ettore Ferraria has completed a relief portrait of "the Italian Jeanne d'Arc," Signora Stamura, for Ancona, which she helped to defend during the siege by Barbarossa. She inspired courage in the citizens by her exhortations, and during a rally applied the torches with her own hands to the German siege towers, according to tradition. She was a widow.

Ring's Dyspepsin Tablets instantly relieve the stomach and aid digestion. They are as pleasant as loaf sugar and cure dyspepsia, sour risings, catarrh of the stomach and indigestion. Sold at Swan's drug store.

Insults in Cambodia.

The following is quoted by the Gaulois from a French government report: "To cut off his head is the most serious insult that can be shown to a Cambodian; happily, this prejudice is not shared by the other people of Indo-China."

Summers at Lake George.

George Cary Eggleston, the well-known novelist and man of letters, is spending the summer at Lake George, where his home is next to the former home and library of his brother, the late Edward Eggleston.

Mother's Ear

A WORD IN MOTHER'S EAR, WHEN NURSING AN INFANT, AND IN THE MONTHS THAT COME BEFORE THAT TIME.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

SUPPLIES THE EXTRA STRENGTH AND NOURISHMENT SO NECESSARY FOR THE HEALTH OF BOTH MOTHER AND CHILD.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50c and \$1.00; all druggists.

Republican County Convention.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Republican County Central Committee of the County of Lake and State of Illinois, a Republican County Convention will be held at the Town Hall in the Village of Libertyville, Lake County, Illinois, on the 10th day of September, 1904, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Clerk, a candidate for Coroner, a candidate for State's Attorney, and a candidate for County Surveyor.

It having been heretofore resolved that each voting precinct in the county be declared a primary district, and that a primary election or caucus be called for each of said primary districts, and the Republican legal voters of said Lake County, in their last County Convention, having passed the resolution hereinafter mentioned and rectified, and said County Central Committee, pursuant to such resolution, having adopted rules to carry the same into effect, which rules are as follows:

RULE I. All Republican primaries, or caucuses, for the selection of delegates to Republican County Conventions hereafter called shall be called by the Republican County Central Committee in each and every voting precinct in said Lake County, to be held on the same day, and the hour thereof to be between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M., and the polls thereof shall be open for at least three hours, and each County Committeeman shall see to it that such primary is fully advertised.

RULE II. All voting at such primaries or caucuses shall be by uniform ballot, which shall be printed by the County Central Committee and distributed by such committee to the Republican Township Committees of the several townships, to be by such last named committees delivered to the judges of the primaries of the several precincts of such townships, who shall be chosen by such Township Committees, wherein the same shall be delivered to voters and prepared for voting and voted the same as the Australian Ballot under the regular election laws of Illinois, and booths to be used in voting.

RULE III. Said ballots shall have printed thereon, in addition to the names of delegates, the names of all candidates for the several offices for which nominations are to be made at the convention for which delegates are to be selected, and the voter shall mark the ballot for one of the judges of the primary and shall indicate his choice of candidates by making a cross opposite the name of the candidate of his choice for each office and cast his ballot so marked the same as at an election by Australian Ballot under the regular election laws; and the candidate for any office who shall receive the highest number of votes at that office in any precinct shall have the delegation of that precinct as instructed for him and to vote for him at the County Convention for which such delegates are chosen; and the ballot shall so state such instruction.

RULE IV. Such ballot shall be in the nature of an official ballot, and shall bear the name of the Secretary of the County Central Committee printed on the neck thereof and when delivered to the voters by the primary judges they shall have the initials of the primary judge who delivers them written thereon, and in counting ballots cast, none shall be counted other than such official ballot so marked.

RULE V. Such ballot shall contain the names of but one set of delegates in each precinct, who shall be selected by the County Central Committee of each precinct for his precinct, and names shall be left vacant so that names of other delegates may be written in and voted for by the voter by erasing printed names and substituting written names therefor.

RULE VI. Each candidate shall register his name as such candidate with the Secretary of the County Committee immediately upon declaring his candidacy, and pay to said Secretary a fee of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00) to help defray the expenses of printing and distributing such ballots.

RULE VII. The call for the County Convention shall be by thirty days notice published at least once in each week for two successive weeks, the first publication to be thirty days before the convention day, except where special elections and district convention calls render a shorter notice necessary.

RULE VIII. The judges of the several primaries shall make up credentials according to the result of the ballots cast, and shall also forthwith certify such result to the Secretary of the County Committee, and shall preserve all poll books and ballots until after the adjournment of the County Convention to which delegates are elected.

RULE IX. The County Committee shall meet to execute these rules on call of the Chairman and Secretary thereof.

RULE X. These rules shall, of course, be subject to such changes and modification as may result from any primary election law hereafter passed by the Illinois General Assembly; and said County Committee having voted and directed that said primaries be held pursuant to said rules on September 9th, 1904. The several primary districts will therefore call their primary elections to be held in each primary district in said county on the 9th day of September, 1904, the polls of each of such primary elections to be open for at least three hours, between two o'clock P. M. and eight o'clock P. M. of said last mentioned date, the judges and clerks thereof to be appointed by the several Township Committees.

The voting at each of such primaries shall be by ballot, of the kind and in the manner provided for in and required by said rules above mentioned and set forth. The representation for each primary district in said County Convention hereby called will be one delegate for each twenty-seven votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the republican candidates for President in 1900. The several primary districts will thus send delegates to the said County Convention as follows:

Precinct	Primary District	Votes	Delegation
Benton	"	83	3
Newport	"	83	3
Antioch	"	84	3
Grant	"	72	3
Waukegan	"	201	6
Waukegan 1st	"	407	15
Waukegan 2nd	"	412	15
Waukegan 3rd	"	846	33
Waukegan 4th	"	817	33
Waukegan 5th	"	242	8
Shields 1st	"	858	34
Shields 2nd	"	103	4
Libertyville	"	818	32
Freemont	"	129	5
Winona	"	122	5
Cuba	"	167	6
Verona	"	164	6
Winfield	"	163	6
Deerfield 1st	"	215	8
Deerfield 2nd	"	162	6
Deerfield 3rd	"	180	7
Total		5136	193

This call is made, signed and published pursuant to the vote and direction of said County Central Committee.

CHAS. WHITNEY, Chairman,
J. S. MONROE, Secretary of said Committee.



Burdensome Responsibility.
The new office boy stood beside his employer's desk, waiting for orders. The employer, who was new to the office boys, turned with a smile of kindly discipline.
"My lad, remember that a first-rate office boy should be diligent, modest, unobtrusive, accurate and attentive." The boy looked scornful. "Say, mister, have I got to do all that for \$2 a week?"—Youth's Companion.

The Better Man.
"The last time I passed through here," said the drummer, "your editor and the Rev. Bill Gunning were having quite a religious discussion. I guess the editor, after all, was just as good a man as the minister."
"Yes, wrong that, stranger," replied Alkali Ike.
"How do you know?"
"I jest come from the editor's funeral."

Trials of Cupid.
"Yes," related the romantic young man, "as we sat on the park bench I leaned over and planted a kiss on her ruby lips."
"Planted, eh?" remarked the but-fool friend. "Did you raise any thing?"
"Yes. A policeman saw me and soon afterward I had to raise \$10 for a fine."

Love in a Flat.
"Why does Harker look so cross these days?"
"He's married and has three little ones."
"I don't see why three children should put him in a bad humor."
"Who said anything about children? He is married and has three little rooms."

Taken for Granted.
Judge—"Why did you arrest this man?"
Officer—"For profanity on the street."
Judge—"Did you hear him using it?"
Officer—"No, but his shoestring broke twice as he was running for a car."

Another Guess Coming.
"Well," said the editor, looking at the man who had crashed through the roof, "what can I do for you—any thing?"
"No, not now," replied the inventor. "My original intentions, however, were to call and inform you that I had invented a successful airship, but I've changed my mind since I dropped it."

Future Assured.
"Yes, we found the baby playing with a volume of verse."
"Indeed? He will probably turn out to be a poet."
"But he tore the verses up and tossed them out of the window."
"Did, eh? Well, that shows he's going to be an editor."

Given a Raise.
With tender hands they took him from the topmost branches of a tall pine.
"What happened?" he gasped feebly.
"You were tossed by a bull," they responded.
"Then it's not so bad. I thought I was tossed by a racing automobile."

New Kind of Mother-in-Law.
"You're one of the few men I have met who don't object to his mother-in-law paying a long visit."
"Me object to my mother-in-law? I should say not!"
"You get along well, then."
"You bet we do. And you ought to see her boss my wife around."

As Others See Us.
Biggs—What do you think of young Smyth's bride?
Diggs—Is she wealthy?
Biggs—Very.
Diggs—Then he must have married her money and invited her to the wedding.

A Pleasant Doctrine.



Fargone—What is reciprocity? Why, suppose I kissed you and you kissed me in return; why, that would be reciprocity.

Miss Wilkin—Why, that isn't bad at all, and I always thought it was something dreadful.

Proper Thing.
"In society," said the young bud, "the gentleman is always presented to the lady, is he not?"
"Yes," sighed the heiress who was doing her second season, "unless he happens to have a title, then one must pay for him, I suppose."

William Keulman,

Dealer in

WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY

The Largest, Latest and Best Assortment Ever Shown.
An elegant line of Belt Buckles, Bead Neck Chain, Automobile Hatpins, Plain Rings, Diamond and all other set ring always on hand.
Feb and Vest Chains, Collar and Cuff Buttons, Waist Sets, Fountain Pens, Souvenir Spoons and Silverware in all the latest designs.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
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When the Tide Rolls Out.
The tide rolls up—the rippling sunny tide.
The tossing waves throw diamonds to the sun;
They laugh about the gray old rocks, and murmur
The air with breezy vigor as they run.
The tide rolls out; the clouds hang dark and chill,
And sadness creeps along the sea and shore;
The dripping rocks stand silent and alone,
Like solemn ghosts of days that are no more.
O life! How sweet thou art when tides flow in!
When skies are bright and health is in the air;
When sunny waves cover the weary sands
And radiant hope laughs gaily at despair!
Yet sure as life there comes the ebbing tide,
When joy and hope flow backward from the shore,
And dreary wastes, and dull and solemn ghosts
Come in the place of the bright days of yore.
O weary heart, look upward to that star
Where hope is lost in sight that's never dim.
There only is assurance, rest and peace,
For there forever does the tide flow in.

Egypt Losing Papyrus Plant.
The historically interesting papyrus plant is nearly extinct in Egypt, and the only place where it is now to be found is abundance is along the Anapo river in Sicily.

Bee's LAXATIVE Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough cure. It is the best laxative cough syrup made. Bee's laxative honey and tar contains the antiseptic, healing, soothing and strengthening properties of the native pine combined with other ingredients in a laxative syrup made from the pure strained honey. Cures all coughs and strengthens weak lungs. Sold at Swan's drug store.

The Imported French Coach Stallion
Mathieu-Laensberg, 1695.



Bay Brown, left hind coronet white and touch of white on right hind heel; foaled June 25, 1890; bred by M. Gamare, of Caen, department of Calvados, France; sired by the Government Stallion Hottentot, dam, Mascotte by Ignoré out of a daughter of Kapirot.

Will make the season of 1904 at the barn of
W. S. RINEAR,
Antioch, Ill.
TERMS — TO INSURE, \$15.00.

ROBERT WILKES
2:09 3-4
(HALF-MILE TRACK),
by Idol Wilkes 512
(by George Wilkes), Dam by Son of imp. Lexington, will from now on serve at Henry Herman's barn at Antioch, Ill., at a fee of \$20.00 to insure live colt. This horse is too well known to need further mention here. For further particulars call on or address

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R. W. Churchill,
Attorney-at-Law
Grayslake, Ill.

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff
Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Frank Nelson was in Antioch. Miss Helen Richards and sister Stella, have gone to Chicago for a visit.

Mrs. Mirehof entertained friends from Chicago last Sunday evening.

Our town in honored with Lial Miller's presence during his vacation.

Last Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Dick and family went to Long lake.

Miss Amy Hannington and Miss Mac Lean spent the day at Hainesville.

Mr. Burtis Overton spent Monday evening at Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoekney, of Wisconsin, spent Sunday with Mrs. Corn Hamlin.

Mr. Will Bradley, of Allendale, is in Chicago.

Mrs. George Farro has been quite ill, but is improving rapidly.

Mrs. H. Nelson and Mrs. Helld were Antioch callers Tuesday.

Miss Ivy Gilmore, of Waukegan, visited Mrs. E. Shepardsen this week.

Mrs. James O. Mac Lean spent Tuesday at Grass Lake.

Mr. Henry Miller is in Chicago. He has had an operation performed on his eye.

Mrs. Charlotte Cribb is visiting Mrs. Henry Miller.

Miss Florence Watson is spending a few days with friends in Rochester.

Miss Gertrude Miller was in Antioch Monday evening.

Mr. Will Seborna was visiting at Grays Lake on Monday.

Miss Amy Hannington, of Evanston, is visiting Miss Helen Mac Lean.

Mrs. P. S. Danniels visited Mrs. George Kuhaupt, of Antioch Sunday.

Willie Pester has been spending a few days with relatives in Libertyville.

Charles Harbaugh and daughter Bertha were in Chicago Tuesday.

Mrs. Strauss is entertaining three young ladies from Chicago.

Mrs. Johnson and son, who have been visiting her sister Mrs. Truman, have returned to their home in Chicago.

Charles Harbaugh and son and John Darby attended the Camp Meeting at Desplains last week.

Miss Bessie Layman, of Jacksonville, has been the guest of the Allendale people for the past week.

Mrs. E. F. Shanks and Mrs. L. Chapin, of Saybrook, Ill., visited Mrs. James Mac Lean last week.

Rev. James W. Lee and daughter, Laura have returned home from Desplains after attending the Camp meeting for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Gresimer are rejoicing over the advent of a little baby girl.

Epworth League topic for next Sunday evening, "God's Guiding Hand in Our Lives." 1 Chron. 29, 10-12; Luke 12, 1-7. Leader, Charles Harbaugh.

Last Thursday evening a surprise party was given on Ethel Hawkins. Various games were played during the evening and a jolly good time was reported.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

E. B. Sherman returned home from Dakota on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Thompson returned home from Denver on Saturday.

The Misses Donaldson, of Chicago, are stopping with their grandparents here.

Mr. Robinson entertained his sister the last of the week.

Mrs. Emma Harvey returned home from Minnesota on Wednesday.

The canning factory is being rushed to completion and on Tuesday a number of women and men started to work.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Palmer and daughter, of Waukegan, have been spending a few days with the family of Mr. Whitehead.

Mr. and Mrs. Powers, of Minnesota, are the guests of Mrs. Powers' sister, Mrs. Pat Sullivan and family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Harvey returned home from Chicago on Friday, where they had been spending a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman and little daughter, of Stockton, Wis., attended the wedding of Mr. Sherman's sister, Gerdena, here on Wednesday.

Mrs. Orcutt and daughter, of Osage, Iowa, and Mr. and Mrs. Allen, of Chicago, have been guests of Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Stevens, at the camp.

The firm of Hook & Godfrey are to dissolve partnership and invoice is now being taken. Mr. Hook will continue the business in the same place. Rumor has it that G. E. Strong is to build a store west of the furniture store to be occupied by Mr. Godfrey.

The Congregational Church Aid Society will meet at the church on Wednesday P. M., August 10. Supper will be served. All are welcome.

On next Sunday the time of evening services will be given over to the C. E. society. Mr. Keubker, of Waukegan, will be there to give an interesting report on the meeting at Springfield, and other speakers will be present.

On Wednesday P. M., August 8, at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. E. J. Higley, occurred the marriage of Miss Gerdena Sherman, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherman to W. A. Claude Pettit, of Norfolk, Virginia, promptly at 2 o'clock to the strains of the wedding march rendered by Mrs. T. E. Stevens, the bride and groom, accompanied by their attendants, entered the parlor where Rev. T. E. Stevens performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride was attired in a handsome gown of white silk mull and carried white roses. Miss Kathryn Lewis acted as bridesmaid and wore white organdy over taffeta and carried pink roses. The groom was attended by Howard J. Higley, as best man. After the ceremony congratulations followed and the guests were served with elaborate refreshments. Mr. and Mrs. Pettit left on the 7 o'clock train for St. Louis, where they will spend a few days. From there they will go to visit friends at Palmyra, Virginia, where a reception will be given them. Mrs. Pettit has resided at Libertyville nearly all her life and is loved and respected by all her friends. Mr. Pettit is a prominent young business man at Norfolk, where they will reside. Their many friends extend congratulations.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Miss Blake has returned to Denver.

Miss Carrie Bader gave a lawn party last Tuesday evening.

Ethel McGuire is in Waukegan visiting with her cousin, Iva McGuire.

Miss Vivian Bonner is entertaining a school-mate, Miss Sellican, of Chicago.

Mr. Burns of Rochester is again in our midst.

Dr. Kimball of Oak Park has rented Mr. Lee's house for the month while they are away.

Mrs. Pauline gave a birthday party to her granddaughter Babe last week. The little folks had a delightful time.

Mrs. S. H. Kimble was a Chicago visitor Friday, and Miss Edith Ayers of Oak Park returned with her for a few weeks visit.

Miss Alice Jamieson, Bertha and Ed. were visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Jamieson, over Sunday.

The Misses Thain have returned from Kenosha where they have been visiting for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Lee and son Harold left on Wednesday for Michigan where they will remain a month.

Mr. Geo. Stephens' sister, Mrs. Welch, of Iowa, who has been visiting for a week with him, returned to her home in Waukegan last Tuesday.

C. E. Topic Aug. 7, God's guiding hand in our lives. 1 Chron. 29:10-12; Luke 12:1-7. Experience meeting. Bertha White, leader.

Mr. Sails of Oak Park will fill the pulpit the first two Sundays in August. A treat is in store for all, as Mr. Sails is a good singer.

Did you know it rained at Millburn Sunday morning? Two inches of water was the amount as measured by Wm. White.

EAST FOX LAKE.

Wm. Atwell is home from Janesville, Wis.

Mr. Reese is building and otherwise improving his property.

We have an enterprising fruit store in town.

The Misses Caine have a new rubber tired buggy.

Eugene and Simon each have new buggies.

The moon light party at Mr. Lowry's was a complete success.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Galiger were Fox Lake and Ingleside callers Monday.

There will be a Catholic church erected at Ingleside in the near future.

Mrs. E. B. Whitney of Remington, Indiana is visiting relatives at East Fox Lake.

Harvesting is nearly completed and soon the hum of the threshing machine will be heard.

Pineules is the name of a new discovery put up in a new way, a certain cure for all kidney and bladder troubles, rheumatism, lumbago, etc. You are requested to call at our store and let us show you Pineules, derived from the pines. Sold at Swans drug store.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Pearl Allen of Chicago is visiting at the home of E. Pike.

Arthur Gaines of Chicago spent a few days last week with Bristol people.

Will Murdoch and wife of Union Grove, spent Sunday here.

J. A. Rowbottom and wife are spending a few days at Twin Lakes, Wis.

Miss Ruby Kirk, of Winthrop Harbor, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Mary Stevens and Mrs. R. Shottliff.

Messrs. Fred Murdoch, Will Gunter, Elric Bishop, and George Bryant attended the dance at Silver Lake Saturday evening.

On Wednesday evening Mrs. Hunt became the wife of Archibald St. Clair. Congratulations.

Fred Asby of Union Grove spent Saturday with Will Gunter and took in the dance at Silver Lake Saturday evening.

Not satisfied with trying to win the hearts of our bachelors, Salem sent over her base-ball team and they fairly wiped the Bristol team from the map. Our boys have a little grit left however and promise at no distant date to visit Salem and turn defeat into victory.

The ladies of Bristol are planning a trip down the Pike with attractions all along the way. Several houses are to be fitted up for the occasion and buses will run to and from these houses taking the "Pikers" to many places of interest. More of the plans will be given in this paper, should the pike mature, at a later date.

The old maids of Salem accompanied by yells and one or two stray men, took this village by storm last Friday evening and with a determination that knows no such word as fail, they singled out about two dozen of our bachelors and gave them notice to get married or suffer the ever lasting reproach of the "Old Maids Club."

A number of spinster maidens of rather mature years, whose chances of double-blessedness were daily growing less, made application for membership and these applications were duly sent to the proper committee and will be acted upon at the next meeting. The Old Maids were dressed in antediluvian costumes, decried dress reform, sang songs, and recited verses calculated to soften the hearts of the unyielding men and then, when they saw all hope fade away, employed the services of Prof. Makeover to remodel them into blossoming blonds and brunettes. The convention was a success from every standpoint and even the old bachelors of the village do not hesitate to give the old maids the credit that is due them.

TREVOR, WIS.

Miss Gertrude Booth left for Fremont, Nebraska, Wednesday morning, where she will attend summer school.

Mrs. George Patrick and son Byron, are spending the week in Chicago visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ramsdell, who have been visiting their cousins, George and Andrew Boot left for Ottawa, Ill., Tuesday morning.

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Robbins entertained a few friends in honor of Mrs. Nellie Smith Grogg, of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Grogg's childhood home was at Liberty.

Joseph O'Neil died at his home near Trevor Monday morning, August 1, 1904, of blood poisoning. He was born in the home in which he died, thirty-eight years ago the twentieth of next October. Besides an aged mother he leaves three sisters, Mrs. McGuire, of Silver Lake, Mrs. Rudolf, of Wilmet, and Miss Kate, who resides at home.

Pine-salve acts like a poultice. There is no sore, boil or abrasion of the skin. Pine-salve will not cure. Pine-salve draws the fire out of a burn instantly and heals without leaving a scar. Sold at Swans drug store.

Reed's Ready Wit.

"Col. Pete" Hepburn of Iowa is fond of telling how, during his early days in Congress, he once had occasion to consult Mr. Reed then speaker, with a view to obtaining Reed's advice as to a eulogy on a deceased colleague which Col. Hepburn had been selected to deliver.

"Give me a general idea of what I shall say," said the inexperienced Hepburn.

"Say anything except the truth," responded the witty Reed. "It's customary."

Man-Zan is certainly a specific for piles. This new discovery is put up in collapsible tubes, with a nozzle so that it may be applied where most needed. Stops the pain instantly and cures. Sold at Swans drug store.

There is a Way Out.

Many men say we know what to do if we were at liberty. When one gets cornered the one thing not to allow is discouragement. It is useless, harmful and unnecessary. It is purely physical, and thoughtfulness with will power prevents it. Melancholy is death to good work. It can, with few exceptions, be rested, forced, exercised or doctored off.—Earl M. Pratt.

We are agents for the famous Little Liver Pills recently discovered by the venerable Dr. Dade of Chicago. Persons who have used Dade's pills will have no other. They cure constipation. Sold at Swans drug store.

...We Challenge the World...
to BEAT our BULK COFFEE for 20 and 25 cents.

WE are selling the "Selz" Shoes at exceptionally Low Prices.

WE receive Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Daily.

THIS is the Day to Buy a Hammock and a Lawn Mower.

SELECT your Summer Wear Today while the Assortments are Good.

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Mrs. Fred Unrath.
President Country Club, Benton Harbor, Mich.

"After my first baby was born I did not seem to regain my strength although the doctor gave me a tonic which he considered very superior, but instead of getting better I grew weaker every day. My husband insisted that I take Wine of Cardui for a week and see what it would do for me. I did take the medicine and was very grateful to find my strength and health slowly returning. In two weeks I was out of bed and in a month I was able to take up my usual duties. I am very enthusiastic in its praise."

Wine of Cardui reinforces the organs of generation for the ordeal of pregnancy and childbirth. It prevents miscarriage. No woman who takes Wine of Cardui need fear the coming of her child. If Mrs. Unrath had taken Wine of Cardui before her baby came she would not have been weakened as she was. Her rapid recovery should commend this great remedy to every expectant mother. Wine of Cardui regulates the menstrual flow.

WINE OF CARDUI

BEE'S
Laxative
HONEY AND TAR

An improvement over all Cough, Lung and Bronchial Remedies. Cures Coughs, Strengthens the Lungs and Gently Moves the Bowels. Pleasant to the taste and good alike for Young and Old.

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KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's
New Discovery
FOR CONSUMPTION
COUGHS and
OLDS Price
50c & \$1.00
Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES,
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your constipation. Get rid
of your biliousness. Sold
for 60 years. Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard
a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

THE MISER'S DAUGHTER

By HONRE DE BALZAC

CHAPTER XXI.—(Continued.)

"P. S.—I enclose a check for eight thousand francs, payable in gold to your order, comprising the capital and interest of the sum you were so kind as to advance me. I am expecting a case from Bordeaux which contains a few things which you must allow me to send you as a token of my unceasing gratitude. You can send my dressing case by the diligence to the Hotel d'Aubron."

"By the diligence!" cried Eugenie, "when I would have given my life for it a thousand times!"

Terrible and complete shipwreck of hope: the vessel had gone down, there was not a spar, not a plank in the vast ocean. She raised her eyes to the sky. There was nothing left to her now but to live prayerfully till the day of her deliverance should come and the soul spread its wings for heaven.

"My mother was right," she said, weeping, "Suffer—and die."

She went slowly into the house, avoiding the passage; but when she came into the old gray parlor, it was full of memories of her cousin. On the chimneypiece there stood a certain china saucer, which he had used every morning; and the old Sevres sugar basin.

It was to be a memorable and eventful day for Eugenie. Nanon announced the cure. He was related to the Crucchots, and therefore in the interests of the President de Bonfons. For some days past the Abbe had urged the cure to speak seriously to Mlle. Grandet about the duty of marriage. Eugenie had felt that he had come to her as a friend, and that she had given him every month for the poor, and sent Nanon for the money; but the curate began with a smile, "To-day, mademoiselle, I have come to take counsel with you about a poor girl in whom all Saumur takes an interest, and who, through lack of charity to herself, is not living as a Christian should."

"M. le Cure, just now I can think of nobody but myself. I am very miserable, my only refuge is in the church; my heart is large enough to hold all human sorrows, but I am so inextinguishable that we need never fear to drain it dry."

"Well, mademoiselle, when we speak of this girl, we shall speak of you. Listen! If you would find work out your salvation, there are but two ways open to you; you must either leave the world or live in the world and submit to its laws—you must choose between the earthly and the heavenly vocation."

"Ah! your voice speaks to me when I need to hear a voice. Yes, heaven has sent you to me. I will bid the world farewell, and live in silence and seclusion."

"But, my daughter, you should think long and prayerfully before taking so strong a measure. Marriage is life, and the convent is death."

"Yes, death. Ah, if death would only come quickly, M. le Cure," she said, with dreadful eagerness.

"Death? But you have great obligations to fulfill toward society, mademoiselle. There is your family of poor, to whom you give clothes and bring in winter and work in summer. Your great fortune is a loan, of which you must give an account one day. You have always looked on it as a sacred trust. It would be selfish to bury yourself in a convent, and you ought not to live alone in the world. In the first place, how can you endure the burden of your vast fortune alone? You might lose it. You will be involved in endless litigation; you will find yourself in difficulties from which you will not be able to extricate yourself. Take your pastor's word, a husband is useful; you ought not to lose what God has given you your charge. I speak to you as a cherished lamb of my flock. You love God too sincerely to find hindrance to your salvation in the world; you are one of its fairest ornaments, and should remain in it as an example of holiness."

At this point Mlle. des Grassins was announced. The banker's wife was smarting under a grievous disappointment and thirsted for revenge.

"Mademoiselle!" she began. "Oh! M. le Cure is here—I will say no more, then. I came to speak about some matters of business, but I see you are deep in something else."

"Madame," said the cure, "I leave the field to you."

"Oh! M. le Cure, pray come back again; I stand in great need of your help just now."

"Yes, indeed, my poor child!" said Mlle. des Grassins.

"What do you mean?" asked Eugenie and the cure both together.

"Do you suppose that I haven't heard that your cousin has come back and is going to marry Mlle. d'Aubron? A woman doesn't go about with her wits in her pocket."

CHAPTER XXII.

Eugenie was silent, there was a red flush on her face, she made up her mind at once that hereafter no one should learn anything from her, and looked as impenetrable as her father used to do.

"Well, madame," she said, with a tinge of bitterness in her tones, "it seems that I, at any rate, carry my wits in my pocket, for I am quite at a loss to understand you. Speak out and explain yourself."

"Well, then, mademoiselle, see for yourself what the Grassins says. Here is the letter."

Eugenie read:

"My Dear Wife—Charles Grandet has returned from the Indies, and has been in Paris these two months."

"Two months!" said Eugenie to herself, and her hand fell to her side. After a moment she went on reading:

"I had to dance attendance on him, and called twice before the future Comte d'Aubron would condescend to see me. All Paris is talking about his marriage, and the ban is published."

"And he wrote to me after that?" Eugenie said to herself. She did not read of the sentence as a Parisienne would have done, with "Wretch that he is!" but her scorn was not one whit less because it was unexpressed.

"—but it will be a good while yet before he marries! It is not likely that the Marquis d'Aubron will give his daughter

to the son of a bankrupt wine merchant. I called and told him of all the trouble we had been at; his uncle and I, in the matter of his father's failure, and of our clever dodges that had kept the creditors quiet so far. The insolent puppy had the effrontery to say to me that his father's affairs were not his! There is something that he does owe, however, and that the law shall make him pay, that is to say, twelve hundred thousand francs to his father's creditors, and I shall declare his father bankrupt. I mixed myself up in this affair on the word of that old crocodile of a Grandet, and I have given promises in the name of the family. M. le Comte d'Aubron may not care for his honor, but I care a good deal for mine! So I shall just explain my position to the creditors. Still, I have too much respect for Mlle. Eugenie to take any steps before you have spoken to her."

There Eugenie paused, and quietly returned the letter.

"I am obliged to you," she said to Mlle. des Grassins. "We shall see."

"Your voice was exactly like your father's just then," exclaimed Mlle. des Grassins.

Mlle. Grandet went up to her father's room and spent the day there by herself; she would not even come down to dinner, though Nanon begged and scolded. She appeared in the evening at the hour when the usual company began to arrive. The gray parlor in the Grandets' house had never been so well filled as it was that night. Every soul in the town knew by that time of Charles's return, and even his ingratitude, but their inquisitive curiosity was not to be gratified. Eugenie was a little late, but no one saw any traces of the cruel agitation through which she had passed; she could smile benignly in reply to compassionate looks and words.

About 9 o'clock the card players drew away from the tables. Just as there was a general move in the direction of the door, an unexpected development took place; the news of it rang through Saumur for days after.

"Please stay, M. le President."

There was not a person in the room who did not thrill with excitement at the words; M. de Bonfons, who was about to take his cane, turned quite white and sat down again.

"The President takes the millions," said Mlle. de Gribenecourt.

"It is quite clear that President de Bonfons is going to marry Mlle. Grandet," cried Mlle. d'Orsonval.

"M. le President," Eugenie began, in an unsteady voice, as soon as they were alone, "I know what you care about in me. Swear to leave me free till the end of my life, to claim none of the rights which marriage will give you over me, and my hand is yours. Oh!" she said, seeing him about to fall on his knees, "I have not finished yet. I must tell you frankly that there are memories in my heart which can never be effaced; that friendship is all that I can give my husband; I wish neither to affront him nor to be disloyal to my own heart. But you shall only have my hand and fortune at the price of an immense service which I want you to do me."

"Anything, I will do anything," said the president.

"Here are fifteen hundred thousand francs, M. le President," she said, drawing from her bodice a certificate for a hundred shares in the Bank of France; "will you set out for Paris? You must not even wait till the morning, but go at once to-night. You must go straight to M. des Grassins, ask him for a list of my uncle's creditors, call them together and discharge all outstanding claims upon Guillaume Grandet's estate. Let the creditors have capital and interest at 5 per cent from the day the debts were contracted to the present time; and see that in every case a receipt in full is given. You are a magistrate, you are the only person whom I feel I can trust in such a case. You are a gentleman and a man of honor; you have given me your word, and protected by your name, I will make the perilous voyage of life. We shall know how to make allowances for each other, for we have been acquainted so long that it is almost as if we were related, and I am sure you would not wish to make me unhappy."

The president felt on his knees at the feet of the rich heiress in a paroxysm of joy.

"I will be your slave!" he said.

"When all the receipts are in your possession, sir," she went on, looking quietly at him, "you must take them, together with the bills, to my cousin Grandet, and give them to him with this letter. When you come back, I will keep my word."

The president understood the state of affairs perfectly well. "She is accepting me out of pique," he thought, and he hastened to do Mlle. Grandet's bidding with all possible speed, for fear some chance might bring about a reconciliation between the lovers.

CHAPTER XXIII.

As soon as M. de Bonfons left her, Eugenie sank into her chair and burst into tears. All was over, and this was the end.

The president traveled post to Paris and reached his journey's end on the following evening. The next morning he went to des Grassins, and arranged for a meeting of the creditors. Every man of them appeared.

M. de Bonfons, in Mlle. Grandet's name, paid down the money in full, both capital and interest. It was an amazing portent, a nine days' wonder in the business world of Paris. After the whole affair had been wound up, and when des Grassins had received fifty thousand francs for his services, the president took himself to the Hotel d'Aubron, and was lucky enough to find Charles at home, and in disgrace with his father-in-law. The old marquis had just informed that gentleman that until Guillaume Grandet's creditors were satisfied a marriage with his daughter was not to be thought of. To Charles, thus dependent, the president delivered the following letter:

"Dear Cousin—M. le President de Bonfons has undertaken to hand you a discharge of all claims against my uncle's estate. I heard rumors of bank-

ruptcy, and it occurred to me that difficulties might possibly arise in consequence in the matter of your marriage with Mlle. d'Aubron. Yes, cousin, you are quite right about my tastes and manners; I have lived, as you say, so entirely out of the world, that I know nothing of its ways or its calculations, and my companionship could never make up to you for the loss of the pleasures that you look to find in society. I hope that you will be happy according to the social conventions, which you have sacrificed your early love. The only thing in my power to give you to complete your happiness is your father's good name. Farewell; you will always find a faithful friend in your cousin.

"EUGENIE."

In spite of himself, an exclamation broke from the man of social ambitions when his eyes fell on the discharge and receipt. The president smiled.

"We can each announce our marriage," said he.

"Oh! you are to marry Eugenie! Well, I am glad to hear it; she is a kind-hearted girl. Why?" struck with a sudden luminous idea, "she must be rich?"

"Four days ago she had about nineteen millions," the president said, with a malicious twinkle in his eyes; "to-day she has only seventeen."

Charles was dumfounded; he stared at the president.

"Seventeen millions. Yes, sir; when we are married Mlle. Grandet and I shall muster seven hundred and fifty thousand livres a year between us."

"My dear cousin," said Charles, with some return of assurance, "we shall be able to push each other's fortune."

"Certainly," said the president. "There is something else here," he added, "a little case that I was to give only into your hands," and he set down a box containing the dressing case upon the table.

The door opened, and in came Mlle. Marquise d'Aubron; the great lady seemed to be unaware of Cruchot's existence.

"Look here, dear!" she said; "never mind what that absurd M. d'Aubron has been saying to you. I repeat it, there is nothing to prevent your marriage."

"Nothing, madame," answered Charles. "The three millions which my father owed were paid yesterday, capital and interest. I mean to rehabilitate his memory."

"What nonsense!" cried his mother-in-law. "This is the person?" she asked in Charles's ear, as she saw Cruchot for the first time.

"My man of business," he answered in a low voice. The Marquise gave M. de Bonfons a disdainful bow, and left the room.

"We are beginning to push each other's fortune already," said the president, dryly, as he took up his hat. "Good day, cousin."

"The old cockatoo from Saumur is laughing at me; I have a great mind to make him swallow six liches of cold steel," thought Charles.

But the president had departed.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Three days later M. de Bonfons was back in Saumur again, and announced his marriage with Eugenie. After about six months he received his appointment as councillor to the court at Angers, and they went thither. But before Eugenie left Saumur she melted down the trinkets that had long been so sacred and so dear a trust, and gave them, together with the eight thousand francs which her cousin had returned to her, to the parish church, whither she had gone so often to pray for him. Henceforward her life was spent partly at Angers, partly at Saumur. Her husband's devotion to the Government at a political crisis was rewarded; he was made First President. Then he awaited a general election with impatience; he had visions of a place in the government; he had dreams of a peerage; and then, and then—

"Then he would call cousins with the king, I suppose," said Nanon.

Yet, after all, none of these ambitious dreams was to be realized, and the name of M. de Bonfons was to undergo no further transformation. He died only eight days after his appointment as deputy of Saumur. M. de Bonfons was left a widow three years after her marriage, with an income of eight hundred thousand livres.

She was beautiful still, with the beauty of a woman nearly forty years of age. Her face was very pale and quiet, with a tinge of sadness in the low tones of her voice. She had simple manners, all the dignity of one who had passed through great sorrows, and the sanctity of a soul unspotted by the world; and, not least, the rigidity of an old maid, the little pedantic ways and narrow ideas of a dull country woman.

Although she had eight hundred livres a year, she lived just as she used to do in the days of stinted allowances of fuel and food while she was still Eugenie Grandet, the fire never lighted in the parlor before or after the dates fixed by her father, all the regulations in force in the days of her girlhood still adhered to. She dressed as her mother did. That cold, unlovely, dreary house, always overshadowed by the dark ramparts, was like her own life.

She looked carefully after her affairs; her wealth accumulated from year to year; perhaps she might have been called parsimonious, if it were not for the noble use she made of her fortune. Various pious and charitable institutions, almshouses and orphan asylums, a richly endowed public library, and donations to various churches in Saumur, are a sufficient answer to the charge of avarice which some few people have brought against her.

They sometimes spoke of her in joke as mademoiselle, but, in fact, people stood somewhat in awe of Mme. de Bonfons. It was as if she, whose heart went out so readily to others, was always to be the victim of their interested calculations; as if for all her warmth and brightness in her life she was to find only the pale glitter of metal.

"No one loves me but you," she would sometimes say to Nanon.

Yet her hands were always ready to bind the wounds that other eyes did not see, in any house; and her way to heaven was one long succession of kindness and good deeds. The real greatness of her soul had risen above the cramping influences of her early life. And this is the life history of a woman who dwelt in the world, yet not of it, a woman so grandly fitted to be a wife and mother, but who had neither husband nor children nor kindred.

(The end.)

BANDITS ROB TRAIN.

DIAMOND SPECIAL ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL HELD UP.

Get Away After Daring Raid with Booty Estimated to Be Worth \$10,000—Two Men Who Resist Are Struck Down and Badly Injured.

Four masked men held up the Diamond Special of the Illinois Central Railroad at 10 o'clock Monday night between Harvey and Matteson, Ill.—a short distance outside the city limits of Chicago—and robbed all the passengers, men and women, in the two Pullman sleepers. About thirty passengers were forced to give up money and valuables, the total amount of the plunder being between \$5,000 and \$10,000.

Two of the passengers were struck by the robbers with a hatchet because they tried to conceal their valuables in their berths. The weapon descended on their heads and both were severely injured. The Illinois Central Company physician at Kankakee met the train and attended to the wounded. Another passenger was shot at, but the bullet lodged above his head in the berth from which he crawled.

At the crossing of the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern road, about two miles north of Matteson, the bandits pulled the emergency air cord, and when the train slowed up they jumped off, firing a volley of shots at the train as they fled in the darkness.

The Diamond Special is one of the best equipped trains that runs out of Chicago over the Illinois Central. Its leaving time is 9:30 p. m. At 10 o'clock it reached Harvey, where the four robbers boarded the rear sleeper. With a hatchet they entered the rear door of the car, and entering they found the conductor, brakeman and porter in the smoking compartment. Four revolvers were shoved into the faces of the trainmen, and while one robber stood guard over them the others went through the car, routing the passengers out of bed. There were a few who had not yet retired.

But for a Passenger.

In this car one of the passengers attempted to hide his money and valuables from the robbers and a shot was fired at him. After all the passengers in the rear car, five of whom were women, had been aroused and lined up in the aisle, the robbers quietly searched all their berths for plunder. Suit cases, telescopes and traveling bags were ripped open with a knife and the contents dumped on the floor. Watches were taken from vests, diamond studs and collar buttons from shirts, and the pockets of trousers also yielded treasure.

After robbing the occupants of the rear coach one man was left to guard them while two others went to the sleeper ahead. There were between twelve and fifteen persons in this coach, and all were treated in a manner similar to the passengers in the other car. Those who had gone to bed were pulled out of their berths if they ventured to remonstrate.

Two men in this car were struck over the head with the hatchet which had been used by the robbers to enter the other car. At the sight of blood streaming from the wounds one woman fainted.

Watches, diamonds and money were taken from all the passengers in the second car, and traveling bags were slashed with a knife in the search for booty. One of the victims in this coach was Superintendent of Telegraph Gross of the Illinois Central road, who was relieved of a watch, diamond stud, \$200 in money and all of his annual passes over different lines. Several of the women passengers had their rings stripped from their hands.

Bandits Act Quickly.

From the time the bandits boarded the train until they leaped off not more than eight or ten minutes intervened. It is thought that at least one of the robbers was a former railroad man, to have known the method of stopping a train by pulling the emergency air cord. When the cord was pulled all of the bandits ran to the rear coach and got off when the train had slackened sufficiently.

The Pullman car conductor ran ahead and told the engineer of the hold-up, this being the first intimation he had that the passengers in the sleepers had been robbed. The train was only two miles from Matteson and a quick run was made to that point. Mr. Gross notified Kankakee and Chicago of the robbery by wire and the train proceeded.

"It certainly was a bold job," said Vice President Harahan. "I don't know how much the robbers got, but as the Diamond Special is always well loaded, the total will reach in the thousands."

Will Eliminate Meat.

Chicago Restaurant Keepers Can No Longer Buy at a Profit.

In Chicago the meat famine is rapidly becoming a fact. Practically all the reserve stock in the storerooms is said to have been exhausted, and the rest of the city is having difficulty in securing sufficient meat to accommodate customers.

Restaurant keepers are having trouble getting full meat supplies for patrons who rebel at a vegetarian diet. Some markets had steaks but no roasts, others had beef but no pork. In a few cases the butchers had meat of no kind. Some of the best known restaurants in Chicago threaten to eliminate meat entirely from bills of fare in case the market goes higher.

The same conditions prevail in many of the large cities in the middle West. From Cincinnati comes the report that tenderloin beef is so scarce that even the highest priced restaurants are unable to serve it. St. Louis, Kansas City, Topeka, Springfield and St. Paul are among the cities which already are beginning to experience the first symptoms of famine. In these centers, as well as in many others in the East, including Boston, prices have advanced several cents a pound.

Sparks from the Wires.

William Listimer, aged 25 years, was drowned in the flooded lake near Ilipley, O. T.

Kansas City, Kan., has raised the minimum salaries of graded school teachers from \$67 to \$95 per month.

Since June 1 the school fund of Kansas has been increased by \$98,097.64 from interest and sale of school lands.

The Rock Island Railroad will spend \$200,000 this summer in the improvement of its terminal yards in Armondale, Kan.

FIVE TRAINMEN HELD.

Coroner's Jury Declares Them to Be Blame in Doremus Wreck.

Five men were declared criminally responsible for the Doremus wreck in which eighteen persons were killed and scores injured on July 13, one-half mile south of Glenwood, Ill. This decision of the coroner's jury was followed by the arrest of four of the accused. The fifth, Engineer Horie of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois freight train, is at large. The verdict of the jury was the result of five hours' deliberation. Besides charging the employees with criminal carelessness, the jury censured the railway company for using antiquated passenger cars and for working its trainmen too long.

Freed of its legal verbiage, the verdict of the jury reads:

"From the testimony presented we believe the passenger coaches used were in an old and dilapidated condition and not fit to carry passengers."

"We censure the officials of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company for using such coaches, and believe that if modern, strong cars had been used a number of lives would have been saved."

"And we find that the freight employees of the railroad company are worked too many hours in succession and are not able properly to perform their duties."

"And we recommend that the proper authorities take steps to make laws prohibiting the working of railroad employees longer hours than they are able to perform their duty and protect the lives of the public."

"We censure the officials of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad for requiring their employees to work longer hours than they are able properly to perform their duties."

"We believe that the conductor of the freight train, Frank Cooper, was criminally negligent in the performance of his duty and recommend that he be held to the grand jury until discharged by due course of law."

"And we believe Charles H. Wright, brakeman; Patrick Costello, fireman, and Frank E. Hoxey, engineer, were criminally negligent in the performance of their duty and recommend that they be held to the grand jury until discharged by due course of law."

"And we believe that if Frederick O. Whitteman, train dispatcher, had given orders to the freight train at the proper time and place the collision would not have occurred. We believe he was criminally negligent and recommend that he be held to the grand jury until discharged by due course of law."

TAGGART IS CHAIRMAN.

Democratic National Committee Elects Indiana Man.

Thomas Taggart of Indiana was elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed Senator Jones of Arkansas, who had held the position since 1896. His election was unanimous, though a strong effort was made before the vote was taken to induce Senator Gorman of Maryland to accept the position.

Mr. Taggart, the new campaign manager, has been a member of the national committee since 1892, was Mayor of Indianapolis for two years and has been in politics since 1877. Mr. Woodson, the secretary, has been a leader of Kentucky Democrats in all the hotly contested political battles in recent years and was an active Parker man at the St. Louis convention.

Exciting Scenes in and Around the Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Fire, tumult and picketing contributed to stirring scenes at the Chicago stock yards Wednesday, while the packers, firm in their stand, went ahead slaughtering stock and doing as much other work as is possible in the circumstances. Convinced of an improvement in the situation, so far as available non-union help and capacity otherwise of the plants were concerned, the packers had sent word the night before to the strikers to be somewhat more generous with their arguments, and as a result the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep were considerably larger than had been the rule during the previous days of the strike. There were more men working, according to the employers, and more work for them to do. Six hundred additional strike breakers arrived at the yards during the day.

The chief excitement of the day centered about the Swift land redliners in Exchange avenue, between Packers' and Ashland avenues. Flames were seen bursting from the fourth floor of this building during the morning, and before long Packingtown was in a turmoil. The fire was enough of an incentive to cause a wild rush to Exchange avenue from all directions, and, despite the efforts of the police, Chief Musham's apparatus found much difficulty in picking their way to the scene of the blaze without running down pedestrians. The flames raged for about an hour and did approximately \$7,000 damage.

Naturally the rumor early spread that the fire was the result of firebugs in the strikers' ranks, but this report was promptly run to earth and found to be wholly erroneous. L. F. Swift made a personal investigation and concluded that the burning out of a motor was the cause.

Louis Padillas, a boy of Las Padillas, twelve miles south of Albuquerque, N. M., was shot and probably fatally wounded by a member of a gang of alleged stock thieves who suspected him of having given information against them.

Under divine guidance Elijah betook himself to the brook Cherith. It was probably some gorge near the Jordan, in his native land of Gilead. The heavy woods of the country would insure a flowing stream long after the open country was parched and desolate. There also he would be securely hidden from Ahab, for doubtless the king would wish to punish a man who looked up the rain clouds and who went off with the key.

God has always some refuge for his servants. The Cherith gave Elijah drink, but "the ravens" brought him food. Three explanations have been made of this statement. Farrar and others suggest that it is a highly figurative statement, expressive of God's care. We are also reminded that a slight change in the word points would give us the reading, "the Orbits"; that is, Arabians. At the first the record was in consonance only; the Masoretes centuries later supplied the vowels. But we are doubtless true to the thought of the sacred writer when we read "the ravens." These strong, sagacious, predatory birds may have brought their spoils to their haunt by the Cherith, where Elijah helped himself to it.

At Zarephath.

At last the Cherith failed. The drought reduced it to a tiny stream, to here and there a pool, to a dry and stony gully. But when one refuge fails God provides another. The slow disappearance of the Cherith may sorely try our faith; but Zarephath is in reserve.

At Zarephath lived a widow in whose home Elijah was to find refuge. It was a house of the better class, for it had a roof-chamber. But the famine had reduced the widow to the direst need. She was preparing a final meal for herself and her child when Elijah appeared and requested hospitality. Her reply has recognition of "Jehovah," God of Israel. And her reliance upon the promise that he would not suffer her to want proves her transcendent spiritual capacity. We remember Jesus' reference to her as an illustration of the fact that God is not unkind of Jews alone (Luke 4:25-26).

The reward she received reminds us also of the promise given to those who receive a prophet (Matt. 10:41). Through all the months of famine the barrel of meal and the cruse of oil did not fail. In what manner they were replenished we are not told. God constantly repeats the miracle of sustenance. The harvesters and the granaries are ever refilled. The widow of Zarephath has taught the world this lesson—our blessings multiply as we share them.

A bride with a sour disposition is apt to spoil the honeymoon.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR AUGUST 7.

God Taking Care of Elijah.

1 Kings 17:1-16. Memory verses, 13: 14. Golden Text—He cared for you—1 Peter 5:7.

The stories concerning Elijah and Elisha, which we are to study for a number of weeks, are full of dramatic interest and are rich in spiritual truth. They have all the vividness of popular narrative and were doubtless told again and again before they were finally given written form. The miraculous element in them is prominent. In contrast with the careers of the later prophets, narratives abound in the lives of these two heroes whom God upraised in northern Israel at a great religious crisis.

In our time two views are taken of their historical character. On the one hand, "the historical critics" assure us that the Old Testament must be regarded as the "literature" of the ancient Hebrews. It upgrew, as Pres. A. H. Stroug of the Rochester Theological Seminary and at Cleveland, in ways analogous to the upgrowth of the literature of other peoples. It, therefore, contains, these modern scholars affirm, history, philology, songs, cosmogonic tales and identifications of early national heroes. On the other hand, we have the view so long and widely accepted by Christian people, all the narratives of the Bible are to be used as exact statements of facts. The unique revelation of divine truth, which God unquestionably gave us through the Hebrew people, has in miracles a fitting accompaniment. And it is feared that if we admit even the nose of a mythical element in the Bible the camel will soon crowd out all the trustworthiness of the Scriptures.

Elijah the Tishbite.

"And." The story is never ended when Baalam is in the secondary. God is never at the end of his resources. A new chapter opens with God's everlasting "And." He upraises a man for the hour. Suddenly, without introduction, like a messenger straight from the Presence, this Elijah came.

His name was most significant. "Jehovah is God" is the meaning of Elijah. He came from the rugged land of Gilead which lies to the east of the Sea of Galilee. It is not known just where the town of Tishbe, from which we get "Tishbite," was situated, possibly in Galilee, whence Elijah removed to Gilead, possibly in Gilead itself. Something of the strength and picturesque grandeur of the wild uplands and fastnesses of his home built themselves into Elijah's character.

Elijah was the incarnation of militant monotheism. Other men stood in the presence of kings, waiting their commands. Elijah was the servant of God alone. To his intense and exalted faith Jehovah was a constant and present fact. 'Tis Ahab Jehovah was a faraway and partially forgotten deity. "Jehovah liveth" was Elijah's creed. James Russell Lowell said of John Henry Newman that he believed in "a God who was." Our God is not the God of the dead but of the living. Whoever, like Elijah, wills to do his will stands in his presence and hears his voice.

The drought of which Elijah made announcement was mentioned by the Jewish historian, Josephus. He quotes a pagan writer, "There was want of rain for a year under Ethnial, but when he made great prayers heavy thunderstorms came." The lack of rain in Palestine meant most dreadful suffering. The streams dwindled and disappeared, the flocks perished for want of pasture and water. The heavens became "brass" and the earth "iron." It was a punishment promised the nation in case it forsook God (Deut. 28:23).

Beside the Cherith.

Under divine guidance Elijah betook himself to the brook Cherith. It was probably some gorge near the Jordan, in his native land of Gilead. The heavy woods of the country would insure a flowing stream long after the open country was parched and desolate. There also he would be securely hidden from Ahab, for doubtless the king would wish to punish a man who looked up the rain clouds

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Lv. Chicago, 8:35 AM, No. 6, Daily, ex-Sunday 10:40 AM
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5:30 PM, No. 8, Daily, ex-Sunday 8:30 PM
8:30 PM, No. 9, Daily, ex-Sunday 10:40 PM
8:30 PM, Sunday Special

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch, 8:35 AM, No. 10, Daily, ex-Sunday 10:40 AM
1:30 PM, No. 11, Daily, ex-Sunday 3:35 PM
5:30 PM, No. 12, Daily, ex-Sunday 8:30 PM
8:30 PM, No. 13, Daily, ex-Sunday 10:40 PM
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Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Railroad street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.
GEO. KUHAUFF, Agent, Antioch.

LOTUS CAMP, No. 567 M. W. A. meets at 730 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.
J. C. JAMES, Jr., T. C.
C. M. CONFER, Clerk.

SEQUOIT LODGE, No. 87, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIEGLER, Sec.
JOSEPH TURNER, W. M.

IRWIN DISTRICT COURT, No. 547 meets the first and third Saturday night in every month, at the Woodmen hall.
WALTER E. DUNSM, Chancellor.
S. J. EKLIE, Recorder.

THE GIRL-CHILD.
Give her a flower to keep and hold,
A waxen doll in a silken gown,
A chain of coral with clasp of gold,
A tiny kitten as soft as down,
And sing, with your lips against her cheek,
Love's dear lullaby whispering,
Till sleep comes over her eyelids meek,
Sing for the girl-child—mother, sing!

THE BOY-CHILD.
Show him the bird in its daring flight
To the cloud's brown edge. Teach him to know
The flag that spreads to winds' wild night—
Sweep of the rain, and whirl of snow—
Laugh with him, run with him, romp and leap,
Give him his will of the noisy day—
But, when you pause at the gate of sleep,
Oh, pray for the boy-child—mother, pray,
—Madeline Bridges, in The Smart Set

End of Bitter Fight.
Two physicians had a long and stubborn fight with an abscess on my right lung, writes J. H. Hughes of DuPont, Ga., and gave me up. Everyone thought my time had come. As a last resort I tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. The benefit I received was striking and I was on my feet in a few days. Now I've entirely regained my health. It conquers all coughs, colds, throat and lung troubles. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan, druggist. Price 50 cents and \$1.00 trial bottle free.

Editor Shepard's News.
When the late Elliott F. Shepard published a newspaper he printed at the head of the editorial column each afternoon a Scriptural text. The editor of one of the sensational newspapers instructed a reporter to interview Mr. Shepard and outlined the questions the young man was to ask. All went well until the interviewer asked:
"Why do you publish Bible extracts? The one-to-day deal with the crucifixion. Do you consider that news?"
"I do," emphatically responded Mr. Shepard. "It is news to a great many people—especially so, I believe, to the gentleman who sent you to question me."
The interview ended there.—Memphis News.

Puts an End to It All.
A grievous wail oftentimes comes as a result from unbearable pain from overtaxed organs. Dizziness, backache, liver complaint and constipation. But thanks to Dr. King's New Life Pills they put an end to it all. They are gentle but thorough. Try them. Only 25c Guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggist.

Nothing Light About It.
F. L. Colver, president of Frank Leslie's publishing house, tells the following as an illustration of the quick wit of an Irishman who was sent to take some furniture to the storage warehouse preparatory to the family going to their summer home. Colver, who was in the library, heard sounds of unusual puffing and blowing as one of the men was staggering down stairs under a weighty piece of furniture.
"What are you taking down," he called out, "the light oak dresser?"
"No, sir," panted Pat, "sure O'm takin' down the heavy mahogany one."
—New York Times.

To Make Palms Thrive.
A few pieces of boot-parings which horsehoers pare off the hoof before shoeing horses will make palms thrive luxuriantly. Simply poke the parings well down in the soil at any time of the year. Horsehoers give away the parings for the asking.

Cheerfulness and Grumbling.
How many people in real life there are who are a perpetual drain on the sympathies of their more cheerful friends and neighbors! They like to be comforted with strong, uplifting words; they appreciate cheerfulness—in others. It does not occur to them that it is a cultivable quality, just as grumbling is.

Ayer's

Don't try cheap cough medicines. Get the best, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. What a record it has, sixty years of

Cherry Pectoral

cures! Ask your doctor if he doesn't use it for coughs, colds, bronchitis, and all throat and lung troubles.

"I have found that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best medicine I can prescribe for bronchitis, influenza, coughs, and hard colds."
—M. LODGE, M.D., Boston, N. Y.

25c, 50c, \$1.00. All druggists.

for Bronchitis

Correct any tendency to constipation with small doses of Ayer's Pills.

In Old Virginia.
I love the mountains wreathed in mist,
The twilight skies of amber, red,
The groves of ancient oaks, sun-kissed,
In old Virginia.

I love the gorgeous trumpet flowers,
Wild rose and honeysuckle bowers,
The woodland incense after showers,
In old Virginia.

I love the laughter of the hills;
Clouds and sun stretched athwart the hills,
The joyous song of him who tills,
In old Virginia.

I love the martial ranks of corn,
Their blades as gleam with lights of morn,
The curtains of the night withdrawn,
In old Virginia.

I love the modest maidenhood,
The deference paid to womanhood,
The chivalric and gentlemanhood,
In old Virginia.

I love the love of native soil,
The simple faith that trusts in God,
The heads bowed 'neath the chancing wind,
In old Virginia.

—B. B. Valentine, in Asheville Citizen.

Quite a Loss to Actresses.
Popular actresses made in the past from \$300 to \$1,500 a year on the sale of their photographs, but now this source of revenue is altogether lost to them.

"I," said a popular actress, "drew from my photographer, up to ten years ago, a regular annual income of \$300. I was under contract to pose only for him; he had the exclusive sale of my pictures, and on each picture that he sold he paid me a royalty."

"That is the way it used to be" with all popular actresses. They signed papers to the effect that they would pose only for one photographer, and he signed papers to the effect that he would pay them a royalty on each of their pictures that he sold. Thus they made easily from \$5 to \$25 a week.

"No such pleasant condition exists to-day. The change is due to that perfecting in the half tone process whereby the magazines, the weeklies and the newspapers can reproduce photographs beautifully."—New York Telegram.

Suicide Prevented.

The startling announcement that a preventive of suicide had been discovered will interest many. A random system or dependency invariably preceded suicide and something has been found that will prevent that condition which makes suicide likely. At the first thought of self destruction take Electric Bitters. It being a great tonic and nerve will strengthen the nerves and build up the system. It's also a great stomach, liver and kidney regulator. Only 50c satisfaction guaranteed by J. H. Swan druggist.

Whistler Always an Artist.

Mortimer Menpes, long a close associate of Whistler, thus describes that famous artist: "In appearance Whistler was slight, small-boned and extremely dainty. He seemed always to have a sparkling air about him. His complexion was very bright and fresh; his eyes were keen and brilliant and his hair, when I knew him, was, save for one snowy lock, of a glossy raven black. His dress was quaint and a little different from that of other men and his whole appearance, even his deportment, was studied from the artistic standpoint."

Dusky Admirer of Chamberlain.

E. B. Sweet-Escott, C. M. G., governor of the Seychelles, tells a story which should have interest for Mr. Chamberlain. One of the latter's greatest admirers was, it seems, ex-King Premph of Ashantee, who carried his admiration far enough to order a complete suit of clothes like those worn by the ex-colonial secretary, plus an eyeglass.

Dean Stanley's Impression.

Dean Stanley of Westminster wore home from his first visit to America an expression of amazement which only time could efface. He was at once beset by interviewers, who asked the usual questions. "What was the thing which most impressed you in America?" was one of these. Without a moment's hesitation, Dean Stanley replied: "My own ignorance."

Another Reason.

A document in French at the last session of the senate was placed at each United States senator's desk. Senator Tillman said that there were not seven men in the senate who would know the Lord's prayer if they saw it in French. Senator Hoar, who heard this guess, added: "Perhaps so, perhaps so; but that would not be because they can't read French."

JEET AND JELLY

The Improvidents.
"The grocer sent his bill to-day, and what do you think he charged us for butter?"

"How much?"
"Twenty-eight cents a pound."
"Good land! It's downright robbery. No wonder we're always poor. By the way, dear, I found a parrot to-day that talks in three languages. The man wants only \$10 for it."
"What a bargain! We must have the bird, by all means."

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Not the Real Thing at All.
"Oh, yes, Miss Birdling is a cultivated singer, but she will never pass for a great artist, you know."
"And why not, pray?"
"Because she can sing in nothing but English."
"Oh, dear! Is that so?"
"Yes, and it is abominably good English, too. You can understand every word she says."—Stray Stories.

No Reflected Glory for Him.

"After all, what's the use marrying a woman who has the ability to make herself famous?"
"Well, a wife of that kind, you know, may make herself known to posterity."

"Nothing of the kind. Consider the case of Mme. Du Barry's husband. I'll bet \$40 that nine out of every ten people honestly believe there never was a Mr. Du Barry."

Worse Than Green Goods.

Uncle Wayback—I jus' tell you, th' city is an awful place. Skin yeh alive there.

Farmer Meadow (gloomily)—That's so.

Uncle Wayback—Eh? Did yeh meet some green goods men while you was in th' city?

Farmer Meadow—No-o, but my wife met some dry goods men.—New York Weekly.

Then They Wouldn't Have Met.

"Is it becoming to me?" asked she, as she paraded, in the costume of 100 years ago, before the man who is not her lord and master, but is her husband.

"Yes, my dear," said he, meekly. "Don't you wish I could dress this way all the time?" she asked.

"No, my dear," he replied; "but I wish you had lived when that was the style."

She Was Surprised.

"You must be a good girl," said the nurse to little four-year-old Flossie, "or you will go to the bad place when you die."

"An' where will 'ou go?" queried Flossie.

"To heaven, I hope," was the reply. "My goodness," exclaimed the little miss in surprise. "Do Dad hire nurse girls, too?"

Peace to His Ashes.

Mrs. DeSwell—"You seem to be a great lover of the weed, Mr. Puffington. Does your father smoke as much as you do?"

Puffington—"Well, I should hope not."

Mrs. DeSwell—"What do you mean?"

Puffington—"He has been dead ten years."

Understood the Ways of the Boys.

Aunt Jane—Why didn't you tell the boys to stop their ball-playing on Sunday?

Uncle George—Oh, they'll soon get tired of it. But if I told them it would be wrong to play ball on Sunday it would so ad to their rest for the sport that they'd be sure to keep it up all day.

One Better.



She—What is nobler than a man you can trust?
He—One who will trust you.

Just a Scheme.

Mrs. Gaussip—I think you ought to know this, Mrs. Subbubs. Your husband kisses your cook.

Mrs. Subbubs—Yes, I told him to do it. You see the cook thinks she is getting ahead of me in that way and so she never thinks of leaving.

Destructive Styles in the Kitchen.

Lady of the House—Lorena, you break more china and glass than any cook we ever had.

Lorena—I can't help it, ma'am; it's these big sleeves drags 'em off the tables.

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Everybody uses coffee. If you will use LION COFFEE long enough to get acquainted with it, you will be suited and convinced there is no other such value for the money. Then you will take no other—and that's why we advertise. And we are using our advertising money so that both of us—you as well as we—will get a benefit. Hence for your Lion Coffee WE GIVE BOTH FREE PREMIUMS AND CASH PRIZES Complete Detailed Particulars in Every Package of LION COFFEE WOOLSON SPICE CO., (CONTEST DEPT.) TOLEDO, OHIO.

Condemns Flannels.
Dr. Leonard Williams, in an article in the London Practitioner, declares that flannel underclothing is a fraud. "Dry flannel," he says, "is practically unabsorbent, whereas linen, cotton and silk are, in different degrees, very absorbent." He concludes that "woolen underclothing is, of all others, the best calculated to induce a relaxed and unresponsive condition of the skin."

The Death Penalty.

A little thing sometimes results in death. Thus a mere scratch insignificant cuts or puny boils have paid the death penalty. It is wise to have Bucklen's Arnica Salve ever handy. It's the best salve on earth and will prevent fatality when burns, sores, ulcers and piles threaten. Only 25c at J. H. Swan's drug store.

Curious Parochial Custom.

Before entering on the parochial duties of their annual meeting the assembled vestrymen of St. John's, Exeter, England, take each a pinch of snuff from a box which is handed round to them with much solemnity. This act of good fellowship is carried out in accordance with the wishes of the Rev. J. Hill, rector of the parish in 1810, who gave the snuff box for the purpose.

Where False Hair Comes From.
Most of the black hair used in wigs and "switches" comes from the contents of Italy and Spain, while the fair and red hair comes mainly from the heads of Russian, Swedish, German and Danish peasant girls.

Flight Through Frozen North.
The Lapland Limited is perhaps the most curious of through express trains in that it carries fewer passengers and runs over a longer distance than any other train. This flyer leaves Stockholm, Sweden, once a week during the summer months and runs straight through to Narvik, a Norwegian harbor, within the Arctic zone. The distance is 1,336 miles.

Refuge of Fugitives.
Nice has become the headquarters of fugitive Parisian criminals to such an extent that the French officials and their work considerably facilitated. Whenever a man is wanted they promptly hunt for him in that city, often with success.

Difference in Divorces.
From 1859 to 1888, thirty years, 7,321 divorces were granted in England. From 1867 to 1886, nineteen years, 328,716 divorces were granted in the United States.

Damage Done by Beetles.
In 1873 in Germany 1,500,000 trees are said to have been destroyed in the Hartz forest alone by two small species of beetles. The larvae burrow beneath the bark and thus cause the injury to the growing trees.